



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE TREASURY BOARD OF CANADA

# CANADA'S PERFORMANCE

THE GOVERNMENT  
OF CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

ANNUAL REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

2007-08



Canada

## About *Canada's Performance 2007–08*

This is the eight Canada's Performance report tabled in Parliament by the President of the Treasury Board. *Canada's Performance 2007–08* tracks the federal government's contribution to Canada's performance as a nation in four spending areas—economic affairs, social affairs, international affairs, and government affairs. The report provides a whole-of-government perspective from which to view the results and resources of individual federal departments and agencies as presented in their fall performance reports.

## How to get more information

The electronic version of this report includes many links to additional information discussed in this report and to information on the plans and performance of federal departments and agencies.

If you would like further information or would like to make comments or suggestions regarding *Canada's Performance 2007–08*, please contact:

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<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca>.

This document is also available in alternative formats on request.

# President's Message



I am pleased to introduce *Canada's Performance 2007–08*. This report provides an overview of the government's contribution to Canada's performance in key areas. Serving as a companion piece to the 91 Departmental Performance Reports for 2007–08, linkages are made between our commitments and the steps we've taken to deliver on them.

Our Government is committed to accountability, high standards of management and focussed, prudent spending. We continue to strive for excellence in our departments and agencies.

As part of this commitment, our Government has put in place a number of new measures, including a new expenditure management system, to ensure that parliamentarians receive improved information through increased transparency and accountability.

This improved approach to informing parliamentarians—and through them, all Canadians—is evident throughout *Canada's Performance 2007–08*.

I encourage Canadians to read this report. In doing so, they will see our Government's commitment to delivering real results and building a stronger, better Canada.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Vic Toews".

Vic Toews  
President of the Treasury Board

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# Overview



Accountability is a key foundation of Canada's system of responsible government. It is the key to assuring Parliament—and, thereby, all Canadians—that the Government of Canada is using public resources efficiently and effectively. Accountability systems and structures ensure that the government is answerable for its actions.

Each year, federal departments submit departmental performance reports (DPR) summarizing their results in meeting the objectives outlined in their reports on plans and priorities (RPP). These two sets of documents help strengthen departmental accountability to Parliament by establishing a clear link between commitments and the progress made in delivering on them.

*Canada's Performance 2007–08* is the eighth annual report to Parliament on the federal government's contribution to Canada's performance as a nation, highlighting strengths and areas for improvement.

As a companion piece to the collection of 91 individual DPRs for 2007–08, the purpose of *Canada's Performance* is to give parliamentarians and Canadians:

- a high-level overview of departments' and agencies' achievements;
- an understanding of how the performance of individual departments and agencies contributes to broader, government-wide outcomes in four spending areas: economic affairs, social affairs, international affairs, and government affairs;
- a whole-of-government view of planned and actual spending; and
- a snapshot of which organizations contribute to which outcome areas.

*Canada's Performance* seeks to provide both a financial analysis of federal spending and a qualitative analysis of the Government of Canada's achievements. As such, the discussion of each outcome area contains a section relating to each of these.

The electronic version of this report links to the Government of Canada Planning and Performance Gateway, which serves as an online road map to the spending, planning, and performance information contained in DPRs and RPPs. In the print version of the report, each hyperlink is illustrated by the mouse symbol (☞). Readers are encouraged to consult <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ppg-cpr/home-accueil-eng.aspx>.

### The Whole-of-Government Framework

Serving as a guide to the 91 DPRs, this report is organized according to a whole-of-government framework that helps parliamentarians and Canadians locate and integrate information of interest to them on federal government policies, programs, and activities. The framework also gives parliamentarians and Canadians a whole-of-government perspective on planned and actual spending.

Figure 1.1 illustrates the whole-of-government framework and how to use this document. You can identify a broad spending area of interest, such as economic affairs—shown on the left-hand side of the figure. Then you can explore an area of more direct interest (e.g. the federal government's expenditures in “strong economic growth” or its current commitments in that particular area). Within that area you can determine which departments, agencies, and Crown corporations have strategic outcomes<sup>1</sup> and program activities<sup>2</sup> in that outcome area and refer to those organizations' reports.

### The Role of Crown Corporations (Receiving Budgetary Appropriations)

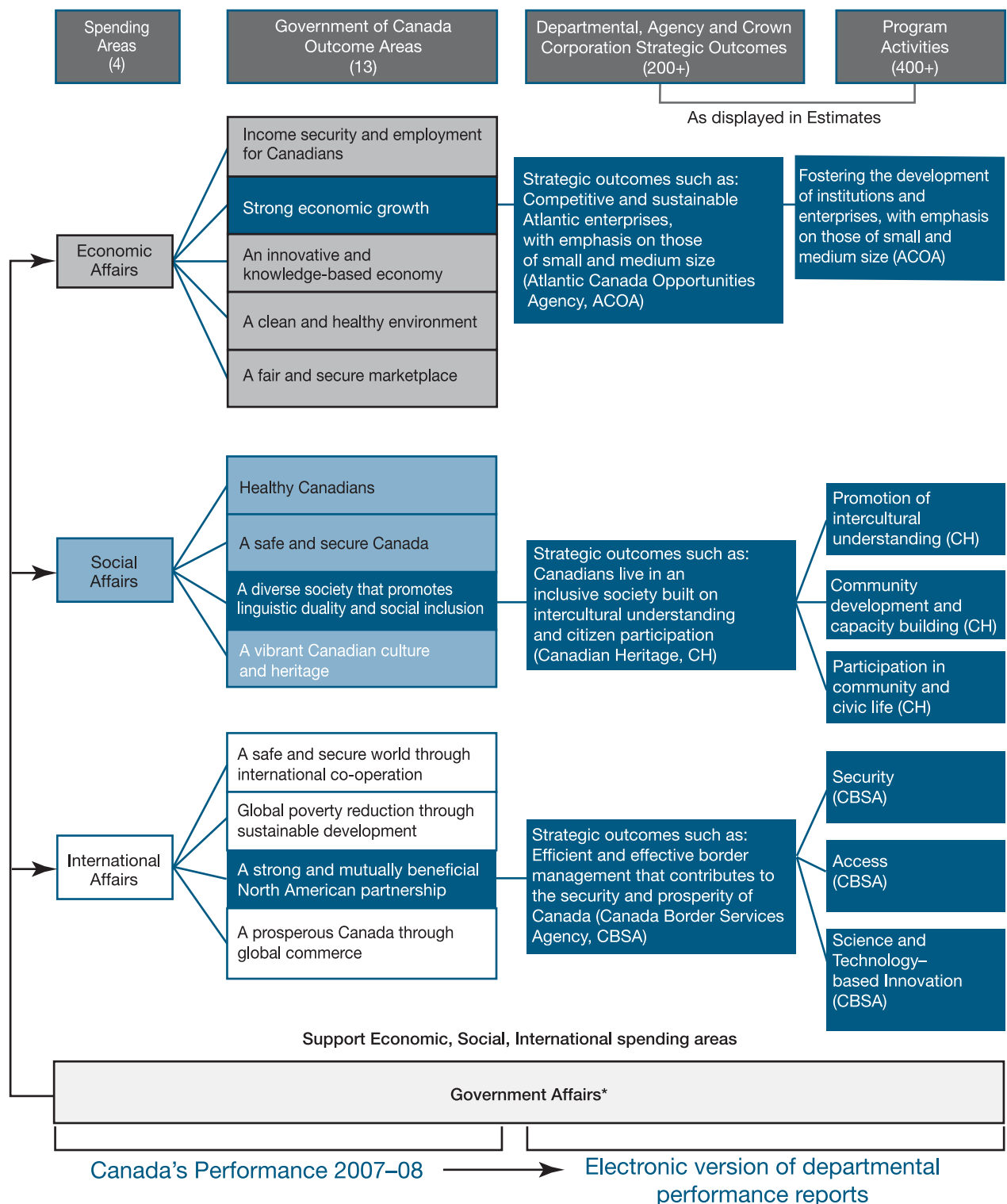
Crown corporations play an important role in Canada's economic, social, and international affairs. These publicly owned corporations serve a number of significant functions in the Canadian economy and are often responsible for providing essential services to Canadians.

In 2007–08, 25 of the total 47 Crown corporations received budgetary appropriations from the Government of Canada. These Crown corporations contributed to Canada's progress within many outcome areas described in this report. Notably, Crown corporations are not required to table departmental performance reports; however, Crown corporations listed in Schedule III of the *Financial Administration Act* are required to have a corporate plan summary, a capital budget summary, an operating budget summary, and an annual report tabled by the appropriate minister in Parliament. For summary information and a list of all federal Crown corporations, please consult the [Annual Report to Parliament on Crown Corporations and Other Corporate Interests of Canada](#) <sup>10</sup>.

Source: Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, 2008

1. A strategic outcome is a long-term, enduring benefit to Canadians that stems from a department or agency's mandate, vision, and efforts. It represents the difference a department or agency wants to make for Canadians. There are over 200 strategic outcomes in the Government of Canada, and they are displayed in the Estimates documents of federal organizations to which they relate.
2. A program activity is the highest-level program in a federal department or agency's program structure. In these structures—called “program activity architectures”—program activities, subactivities, and sub-subactivities are depicted in their logical relationship to each other and to the strategic outcome(s) to which they contribute. There are over 400 program activities in the Government of Canada, and they are displayed in the Estimates documents of federal organizations to which they relate.

Figure 1.1 – Whole of Government Framework



\* Federal organizations that support all departments and agencies through the provision of government services (e.g. the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, the Public Service Commission of Canada, Public Works and Government Services Canada).



## Information on Canada’s current socio-economic trends

This report includes societal indicators that provide an assessment of quality of life in Canada and a context for federal government expenditures. The societal indicators are drawn from recognized data sources, including the Census of Canada, general social surveys by Statistics Canada, public opinion polls, and reports from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. This year, *Canada’s Performance* also links to Human Resources and Social Development Canada’s **Indicators of Well-being in Canada** website.

Not all societal indicators are updated annually; therefore, some indicators contain data several years old.

A legend of the symbols used in this report is shown below.

### Legend

- ▲ Improving performance
- ▬ No definitive trend noted at this time (due to a lack of trend data, relatively stable performance and trends, or multiple measures with opposing trends)
- ▼ Declining performance



## Overview of the Government of Canada's actual spending 2007–08

In 2007–08, a total of 129 federal organizations provided programming and services toward results for Canadians in economic, social, international, and government affairs. Total expenses, as presented in the *Public Accounts of Canada 2008* (Volume I, Section 2) for the 2007–08 fiscal year, reached a total of approximately \$232.8 billion.

Actual spending for the Government of Canada includes \$33.3 billion in public debt servicing—money borrowed by the central government over the years that has not yet been repaid to the lenders. Actual spending also includes Consolidated Specified Purpose Account expenditures, the largest of which is Employment Insurance (approximately \$14.3 billion), which has been aligned under the *income security and employment for Canadians* outcome area.

Table 1 gives an overview of the government's planned and actual spending by outcome and spending area for 2007–08. The whole-of-government framework is applied to all program spending made by the Government of Canada.

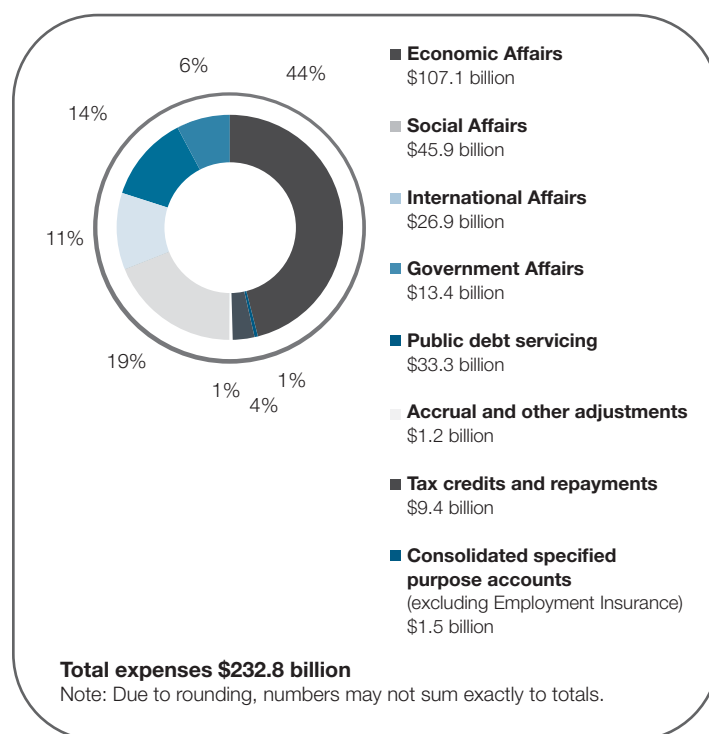
Approximately \$107.1 billion of federal funds were dedicated to Economic Affairs. Actual spending for Economic Affairs includes \$25.7 billion in transfer payments to the provinces and territories (excluding the Canada Health Transfer).

Total actual spending for the government in the area of Social Affairs during the 2007–08 fiscal year was \$45.9 billion, which includes \$21.5 billion for the Canada Health Transfer.

The government's actual spending in the area of International Affairs for the 2007–08 fiscal year was \$26.9 billion.

Finally, a total of \$13.4 billion was spent in the area of Government Affairs by several departments and agencies that help other federal organizations meet their responsibilities and serve Canadians better.

**Figure 1.2—An overview of the Government of Canada's actual spending for the 2007–08 fiscal year**



**Table 1 — Government of Canada's planned and actual spending (\$ billions)  
by outcome area, 2007–08**

OUTCOME AREA	Actual Spending 2006–07	Planned Spending 2007–08	Actual Spending 2007–08
<b>Economic Affairs</b>			
Income security and employment for Canadians (including Employment Insurance)	50.4	51.1	52.3
Strong economic growth	10.1	10.8	11.4
An innovative and knowledge-based economy	6.9	8.6	7.5*
A clean and healthy environment	3.0	3.2	4.6
A fair and secure marketplace	0.7	1.1	5.6**
Transfer payments to the provinces and territories (excluding the Canada Health Transfer)	18.3	19.0	25.7
<b>Total for Economic Affairs</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>107.1</b>
<b>Social Affairs</b>			
Healthy Canadians	25.3	26.8	28.0
A safe and secure Canada	8.0	8.7	9.0
A diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion	5.8	6.3	5.9†
A vibrant Canadian culture and heritage	3.0	2.8	3.0
<b>Total for Social Affairs</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>45.9</b>
<b>International Affairs</b>			
A safe and secure world through international cooperation	18.4	21.2	20.7
Global poverty reduction through sustainable development	4.4	3.8	4.4
A strong and mutually beneficial North American partnership	1.5	1.7	1.6
A prosperous Canada through global commerce	0.9	0.9	0.1††
<b>Total for International Affairs</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>26.9</b>
<b>Total for Government Affairs</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>
<b>Spending for all outcome areas‡</b>	<b>167.2</b>	<b>181.2‡‡</b>	<b>193.2</b>
Public debt servicing	33.9	34.7	33.3
Consolidated specified purpose accounts (excluding Employment Insurance)	1.5	1.0	1.5
Non-budgetary expenditures§	(1.3)	—	(5.8)
Accrual and other adjustments§§	11.4	—	1.2
Tax credits and repayments	9.4	—	9.4
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>222.2</b>	<b>233.4¶</b>	<b>232.8</b>

\* The difference in planned and actual spending in this area is attributable to the realignment of Human Resources and Social Development Canada's Family and Children program activity from the *innovative and knowledge-based economy* outcome area to the income security and employment for Canadians outcome area.

\*\* This increase in spending is due to the consolidation of the borrowings of some Crown corporations (Business Development Corporation, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and Farm Credit Canada). As a result of market conditions, \$4.8 billion in advance funding was made available from the Government of Canada. This early access to funding provided a means of partially mitigating market pressures arising from the credit market turmoil.

† The difference in planned and actual spending in this area is attributable to the realignment of the Department of Justice Canada's program activities from the *diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion* outcome area to the *safe and secure Canada* outcome area.

†† The difference between planned and actual spending is largely attributable to a number of Canada Account transactions related to aircraft financing not going forward as a result of Canada's signing of the Aircraft Sector Understanding.

‡ Actual spending for all outcome areas includes budgetary and non-budgetary expenditures.

‡‡ This figure is derived from departmental RPPs, calculated mainly on a modified cash basis.

§ For a full list of non-budgetary expenditures, please refer to Public Accounts 2008 (Volume II, Table 6).

§§ Includes expenses of the consolidated Crown corporations that reflect the government basis of accounting, accrual and other adjustments, and internal expenses per Public Accounts 2008 (Volume II, Table 2a).

¶ This figure is derived from Budget 2007, calculated on a full accrual basis.

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

## Partnering for success

The Government of Canada recognizes that it is only one of many entities that shape Canadian society and that quality of life depends on many factors. For this reason, the federal government partners with other levels of government, private and voluntary sectors, non-governmental organizations, and individuals to achieve the best possible social, economic, and environmental outcomes for Canadians.

## Give us your feedback

The federal government is committed to continually improving its reporting to parliamentarians and Canadians. We want to know what you think of this report—what you like best and what you think needs to be changed—so that we can make improvements.

**We welcome your comments by mail, telephone, fax, or email.**

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# Economic Affairs



## Context

The Canadian economy has been in a period of expansion since 1992—a period that has only been exceeded by the 22-year expansion that began in 1958. Canada's economic fundamentals are strong, with an unemployment rate near a 33-year low; sound consumer, business, financial, and government sectors; and prudent monetary policy allowing for low, stable, and predictable core inflation rates. Employment growth exceeded levels in the U.S. and the rest of the G7 between 1998 and 2007, with the creation of nearly 800,000 jobs since 2006 alone.

In 2008, the pace of Canada's economic activity has been weaker than in previous years as a result of the U.S. slowdown, which, coupled with a higher Canadian dollar, has significantly reduced the demand for Canadian goods and services.<sup>1</sup> Canadian consumers and businesses have, however, benefited from rising real incomes and profits due, in part, to rising commodity prices and their positive impact on Canada's terms of trade. As a result, growth of domestic demand remains solid. Employment growth has slowed since the first quarter of 2008, but the labour market has remained solid with 194,000 jobs created during the first three-quarters of the year.

### Did you know?

As stated in the fiscal outlook of its 2006 economic plan, *Advantage Canada: Building a Strong Economy for Canadians*, the Government of Canada is committed to reducing the federal debt-to-gross domestic product (GDP) ratio, which measures the debt in relation to the size of the economy, to 25 per cent by 2012–13. In 2007–08, the debt-to-GDP ratio was 29.8 per cent. The federal debt was reduced by \$9.6 billion in 2007–08, bringing total debt reduction since 2005–06 to \$37.1 billion.

The most direct benefit of lower debt is that less revenue is absorbed by interest charges, freeing up resources for more productive uses. Canadians benefit directly from debt reduction through the Tax Back Guarantee, under which the Government dedicates the effective interest savings from the reduction of the federal debt to permanent and sustainable personal income tax reductions. As of 2007–08, tax reductions provided under the Guarantee amount to \$1.1 billion, accounting for 15 per cent of the personal income tax relief provided since Budget 2006.

Source: Department of Finance Canada, 2007–08

1. As this report covers events up to March 31, 2008, it does not discuss the federal government's response to the current economic crisis. This will be covered in the 2009–10 RPP Overview, which rolls up departmental planning information according to the whole-of-government framework. The RPP Overview will be accessible online through the Government of Canada Planning and Performance Gateway.

In reaction to the slowdown in U.S. economic activity and developments in global financial and credit markets, the Bank of Canada has eased monetary policy and reduced its overnight target rate by 1.5 percentage points to 3 per cent since December 2007. This has helped to keep interest rates low in Canada and support the growth of domestic demand.

The 2007 Economic Statement also provided \$60 billion in tax reductions for individuals, families, and businesses over 2007–08 and the next five fiscal years. Combined with previous tax relief introduced by the federal government, total tax relief over the same period approaches \$200 billion.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures for Economic Affairs

In 2007–08, a total of 54 federal organizations spent \$107.1 billion on programs and services that contributed to Canada's economic affairs.

Total spending in this area included \$25.7 billion in major transfers to other levels of government<sup>2</sup> (including the Canada Social Transfer<sup>3</sup> and other fiscal arrangements) and approximately \$49.1 billion in transfers to persons, such as Employment Insurance<sup>4</sup> benefits, elderly benefits, the Canada Child Tax Benefit, and the Universal Child Care Benefit.

**Table 2—Comparison of 2007–08 planned and actual spending by the Government of Canada for the Economic Affairs outcome areas (\$ billions)**

OUTCOME AREA	Main Estimates	Planned Spending*	Actual Spending
Income security and employment for Canadians (includes Employment Insurance)	50.8	51.1	52.3
Strong economic growth	9.6	10.8	11.4
An innovative and knowledge-based economy	9.3	8.6	7.5†
A clean and healthy environment	3.1	3.2	4.6
A fair and secure marketplace	0.7	1.1	5.6‡
Transfer payments (excluding the Canada Health Transfer) to provinces and territories	19.0	19.0	25.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>107.1</b>

\* Planned spending is derived from departmental RPPs.

† The difference in planned and actual spending in this area is attributable to the realignment of Human Resources and Social Development Canada's Family and Children program activity from the *innovative and knowledge-based economy* outcome area to the *income security and employment for Canadians* outcome area.

‡ This increase in spending is due to the consolidation of the borrowings of some Crown corporations (Business Development Corporation, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and Farm Credit Canada). As a result of market conditions, \$4.8 billion in advance funding was made available from the Government of Canada. This early access to funding provided a means of partially mitigating market pressures arising from the credit market turmoil.

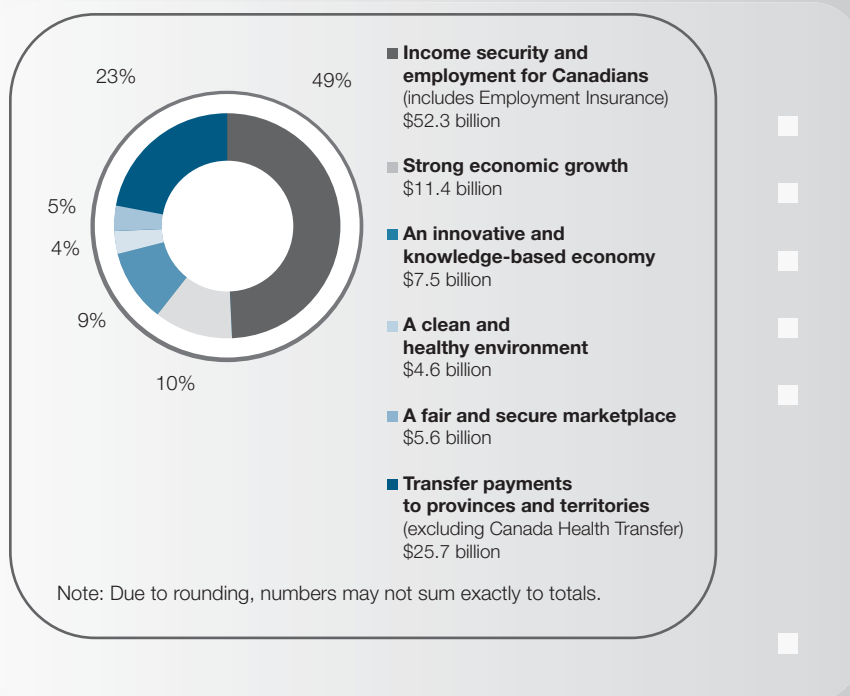
Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

2. Excluding the Canada Health Transfer (\$21.5 billion), which is included under the *healthy Canadians* outcome area in the Social Affairs spending area.

3. The Canada Social Transfer (CST) is a federal block transfer to provinces and territories in support of social assistance and social services, post-secondary education, and programs for children. The CST consists of a cash transfer—allocated on a per capita basis to ensure equal support to all Canadians regardless of their province or territory of residence—and a tax point transfer.

4. Employment Insurance (EI) provides temporary financial assistance to unemployed Canadians while they look for work or upgrade their skills. EI also helps Canadians who are sick, pregnant, or caring for a newborn or adopted child, as well as those who must care for a family member who is seriously ill with a significant risk of death.

**Figure 2.1 — Breakdown of actual spending in Economic Affairs (\$107.1 billion) by outcome area for fiscal year 2007–08**



In 2007–08, Human Resources and Social Development Canada spent \$52.3 billion on policies and programs that reduce barriers to improving participation in the workforce; enhance income security; and ensure safe, stable, and productive workplaces.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada spent \$3.4 billion on providing scientific knowledge and tools, policies, and programs that promote a competitive, innovative, and sustainable agriculture and food sector.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission spent \$3.1 billion on policies and programs that support economic development, infrastructure, and skills development for Aboriginal peoples.

Finally, in this spending area, Infrastructure Canada spent \$2 billion in 2007–08 to provide Canadians with world-class infrastructure. Investment in infrastructure is a key determinant in maintaining Canada's economic competitive advantage in the global marketplace. Modern transportation infrastructure drives economic growth by curbing congestion and helping to move people and goods quickly and reliably.

# Income Security and Employment for Canadians

## Background

An important element of quality of life is the ability to adequately support oneself financially. For some, this is not always possible—even when the economy is performing well. The Government of Canada aims to make incomes secure for the most vulnerable members of Canadian society by reducing taxes, while improving the financial situation of seniors, students, families, and persons with disabilities. It also makes job training and skills development widely available so that Canadians can find jobs. This is done through strategic investments that build an educated and skilled labour force and through federal programs that give Canadians better economic development opportunities.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures in the outcome area of income security and employment for Canadians

The nine federal organizations listed below spent \$52.3 billion in the outcome area of *income security and employment for Canadians* in 2007–08 through their respective strategic outcomes and program activities:

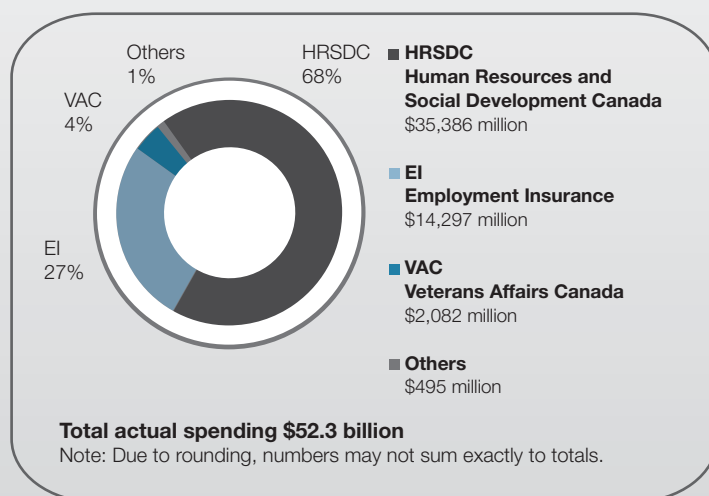
- Canada Industrial Relations Board
- Canada Revenue Agency
- Canadian Artists and Producers Professional Relations Tribunal
- Correctional Service Canada
- Human Resources and Social Development Canada
- Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- Status of Women Canada
- Veterans Affairs Canada

Human Resources and Social Development Canada was the main federal department that provided programming in this outcome area, with expenditures of approximately \$49.7 billion in 2007–08, including \$14.3 billion for Employment Insurance.

Human Resources and Social Development Canada spent \$32.3 billion, as well as funds from the Canada Pension Plan Account, to administer the Canada Pension Plan and Old Age Security and to implement other social investment policies and programs. In partnership with the Canada Revenue Agency, Human Resources and Social Development Canada also spent \$2.5 billion on programs for children and families, including Canada's Universal Child Care Plan, Universal Child Care Benefit, Child Care Spaces Initiative, and Canada Child Tax Benefit/National Child Benefit Supplement.

Veterans Affairs Canada provides benefits and services to veterans, their families, and other eligible clients and its 2007–08 expenditures in the outcome area of *income security and employment for Canadians* were approximately \$2.1 billion. This includes pensions or awards for disability, death, or detention; job placement assistance, rehabilitation, and vocational assistance; and health and financial benefits.

**Figure 2.2—Distribution of actual spending by federal organization in *income security and employment for Canadians*, 2007–08**



## Veterans Bill of Rights and Ombudsman

To ensure Canadians receive quality service that is consistent and fair, the Government of Canada developed a Veterans Bill of Rights and established the Office of the Veterans Ombudsman in 2007–08. The Veterans Ombudsman was appointed on November 11, 2007.

Source: Veterans Affairs Canada, 2007–08



# The Government of Canada's contribution to income security and employment for Canadians

## Reduction in the tax burden and helping Canadians save

In 2007–08, the federal government announced broad-based tax reductions for individuals, families, and businesses in its October 2007 Economic Statement. Measures administered by the Canada Revenue Agency that directly benefited individuals during the fiscal year included the following:

- cutting the rate of the goods and services tax (GST) by an additional percentage point as of January 1, 2008, fulfilling the federal government's commitment to reduce the GST to 5 per cent; and
- reducing the lowest personal income tax rate to 15 per cent from 15.5 per cent and increasing the basic amount that all individuals can earn tax-free.

Budget 2008 built on these broad-based tax reductions by introducing a new [Tax-Free Savings Account](#) <sup>↗</sup> (TFSA) to help Canadians save for the future. The TFSA will allow Canadians to contribute up to \$5,000 a year. Investment income earned on the account will not be taxed and withdrawals will be tax-free.

### Did you know?

Each year, the Canada Revenue Agency contributes directly to the Government of Canada's commitment to support family and individual income by delivering benefit programs and services to millions of Canadians. In 2007–08, the Agency issued almost 88 million benefit payments, totalling over \$16 billion, to over 11 million recipients. Those benefits include the Canada Child Tax Benefit, the goods and services tax/harmonized sales tax credits, and the Children's Special Allowances. The Agency also delivers the Universal Child Care Benefit on behalf of Human Resources and Social Development Canada.

Source: Canada Revenue Agency, 2007–08

## Enhancing economic opportunities for seniors

In 2007–08, the federal government continued to address the needs of Canada's seniors through a series of important measures that included the following:

- funding projects in hundreds of communities across Canada under the [New Horizons for Seniors Program](#) <sup>↗</sup>, which provides opportunities for seniors to share their leadership, energy, and skills to the benefit of Canada's communities;
- enhancing incentives to save and invest for family retirement security through pension income splitting and increases to the age and pension income credits;
- enabling seniors to further build their retirement savings by increasing the age limit for converting Registered Pension Plans and Registered Retirement Savings Plans by an extra two years to age 71;
- introducing the Tax-Free Savings Account, which will provide seniors with a new vehicle for meeting any ongoing savings needs;
- implementing amendments (Bill C-36) to the Canada Pension Plan and the *Old Age Security Act* to ensure that programs meet the needs of today's and tomorrow's seniors and persons with disabilities;
- establishing the National Senior Council to advise the government on issues of national importance to seniors; and
- conducting research on the aging workforce disseminating information combatting age discrimination in the workplace, and recommending best practices for its prevention.

## Investing in children and families

Canada's Universal Child Care Plan provides families with resources to help balance work and family as they see fit—regardless of where they live and whatever their circumstances or preferences. The Universal Child Care Benefit, which is part of Canada's Universal Child Care Plan, helps Canadians balance work and family by supporting their child care choices through financial assistance. This benefit of \$100 a month—up to \$1,200 a year per child—is paid to parents for each child under six years of age.

To further recognize the additional costs associated with raising children, a new Child Tax Credit was introduced in 2007. The credit will provide a maximum benefit of \$306 per child in 2008. Furthermore, the spousal and other related income amounts were increased in 2007 to equal the basic personal amount so that single-income families, including single parents, will receive the same tax credits as those provided under the basic personal amount for two-income families.

To help Canadians manage child care and work responsibilities, Budget 2007 increased transfers to the provinces and territories by \$250 million annually to support the creation of child care spaces. This transfer, which began in 2007, will ensure that the provinces and territories have the additional flexibility needed to support their families.

## Performance context

To set its programs, expenditures, and performance in context, the Government of Canada is tracking key measures of long-term progress in the outcome area of *income security and employment for Canadians*.

Trend	Indicator	Overview
▲	Unemployment ↗ *	Between 1976 and 2007, the unemployment rate reached its highest levels in 1983 (12%) and 1993 (11.4%), following two major recessions in Canada. In 2007, Canada recorded its lowest unemployment rate (6%) since the mid-1970s. Alberta had the lowest unemployment rate in 2007 at 3.5%, followed by Saskatchewan and British Columbia, both at 4.2%. Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest unemployment rate in the country at 13.6%, followed by Prince Edward Island at 10.3% and Nova Scotia at 8%.
▲	Low income incidence ↗ *	Recent strong economic growth has contributed to lowering the proportion of Canadians with low income. Between 1996 and 2005, the low income rate declined from 15.7% to 10.8%, a 31% decrease. In 2005, 10.8% of Canadians had low income. Single parents, persons who are single, recent immigrants, persons with disabilities, and Aboriginal people were more likely than other Canadians to have low income.

\*Note: To be consistent with Human Resources and Social Development Canada indicators, previously used indicators were replaced with those available on the Department's website.

# Strong Economic Growth

## Background

Strong economic growth depends on economic development in all regions of the country and competitiveness in different sectors of the economy. A balanced approach that capitalizes on regional strengths and reduces regional disparities creates an attractive business environment that maximizes the contribution of all sectors to Canada's economy and supports its long-term growth.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures in the outcome area of strong economic growth

The following 31 federal organizations spent \$11.4 billion in the outcome area of *strong economic growth* in 2007–08 through their respective strategic outcomes and program activities:

- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
- Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
- Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- Canadian Space Agency
- Canadian Tourism Commission
- Cape Breton Development Corporation
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada
- Department of Finance Canada
- Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec
- Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation
- Environment Canada
- Federal Bridge Corporation Limited
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- Human Resources and Social Development Canada
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Canadian Polar Commission
- Industry Canada

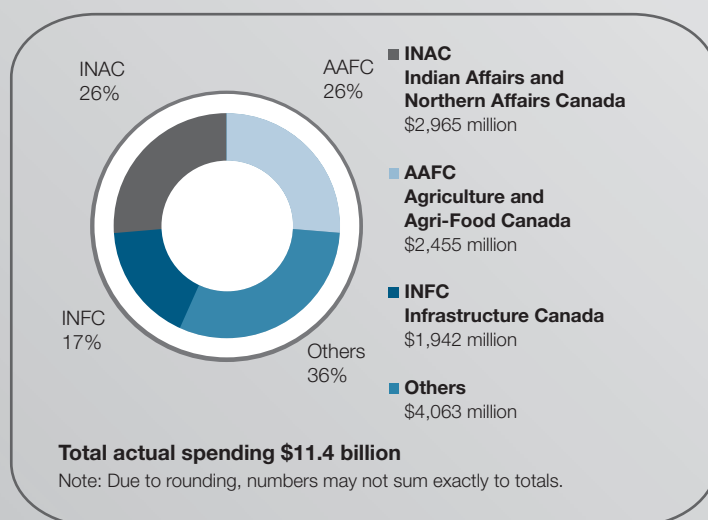
- Infrastructure Canada
- Marine Atlantic Inc.
- National Energy Board
- National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy
- Natural Resources Canada
- Northern Pipeline Agency Canada
- Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada
- Parks Canada
- Standards Council of Canada
- The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Incorporated
- Transport Canada
- VIA Rail Canada Inc.
- Western Economic Diversification Canada

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission had significant expenditures in the area of *strong economic growth*, with \$3 billion of investment in community infrastructure, in individual business development, and in community economies and the larger Northern economy.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada developed various tools to ensure the security and sustainability of the agriculture and agri-food sector. Expenditures of approximately \$2.5 billion in 2007–08 allowed the Department to provide scientific knowledge and tools, policies, and programs that supported competitiveness and profitability in the agricultural and agrifood sector, minimized the impact of food-borne hazards on human health, and increased international opportunities for Canadian agriculture.


Infrastructure Canada's expenditures for programs to improve the state of Canada's public infrastructure were \$1.9 billion.

**Figure 2.3—Distribution of actual spending by federal organization in *strong economic growth*, 2007–08**




# The government of Canada's contribution to strong economic growth

## Investment in world-class infrastructure

Modern infrastructure is important to compete in a global economy. Innovative approaches have been developed to foster infrastructure renewal at the national, provincial and territorial, and municipal levels. The new [Building Canada Fund](#) , the cornerstone of the \$33 billion Building Canada Plan, has been designed to support the federal objectives of economic growth, a clean environment, and stronger and safer communities. Eight Building Canada framework agreements have been signed with recipient provinces and territories and negotiations on the remaining five are well advanced. Funding under this initiative will address both large strategic infrastructure projects as well as smaller-scale municipal projects. The extension beyond 2013–14 of the Gas Tax Fund to become a permanent measure will allow cities to plan better for their future capital needs. In addition, the new Provincial-Territorial Base Funding provides each province and territory with \$25 million per year in predictable infrastructure funding.

## Development and maintenance of Aboriginal and Northern community infrastructure

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission have made significant advances in improving drinking water in First Nations communities. Since the start of the [Plan of Action for Drinking Water in First Nations Communities](#)  in 2006, the number of water systems considered high risk has been reduced by over half. Of the 21 communities identified as priorities in March 2006, 15 have been removed from that category. In addition to the reduction in the number of high-risk drinking water systems, there has been an expansion in the network of trainers who provide support and training to water systems operators.

In addition, such initiatives create new opportunities for Northerners and First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples. In 2007–08, investments in infrastructure enabled the expansion or establishment of 622 Aboriginal firms and the securing of federal contracts worth over \$337 million by 5,384 Aboriginal firms. In First Nations communities across Canada, 527 Community Economic Development Officers were funded to create business capacity at the local level and facilitate new economic opportunities. Investment of \$18.9 million went to the network of Aboriginal Financial Institutions (AFI), which provides developmental lending and business services to Aboriginal small- and medium-sized businesses. At the same time, considerable progress has been made on infrastructure improvements, notably to drinking water, management of community capital facilities, and maintenance practices. In the North, investments for broadening the economic base of the territories were concentrated on tourism, cultural industries, and fisheries. Taken together, these measures contribute to sustainable business growth and significant Aboriginal participation in the regional and national economies.


## Strengthening Canada's natural resources

Canada's forest industry—a traditional and recognized pillar of economic strength—is faced with many global, market, social, and environmental challenges that affect the industry's ability to compete internationally. To enhance the long-term competitiveness and sustainability of Canada's forest industry, Natural Resources Canada worked in collaboration with the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers and key stakeholders to help the sector transition in three target areas:

- development of a better integrated national forest innovation system needed to enable forest sector transformation;
- investment in innovative technologies to maximize the economic value of Canada's forests; and
- expansion of new and existing markets to achieve the full benefits of the increased global demand for forest products.

The Government of Canada supported the mining industry by maintaining a competitive investment climate for mineral exploration and mining with the aim that (i) Canada remains one of the world's foremost destinations for mineral exploration and (ii) Canada's base-metal mine production capacity is maintained in the long term. Because Canada is a destination for over 21 per cent of the global expenditure for mineral exploration and Canadian-based companies account for over 35 per cent of the total equity raised for mineral exploration and development in the world, Canada is a leader in the mining industry.

### Did you know?

The goal of Natural Resources Canada's [United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea](#)  (UNCLOS) Program is to produce a scientifically sound and defensible claim to support Canada's sovereign rights on resources on or below the seabed in the Atlantic and Arctic continental margins, beyond the current 200 nautical mile economic zone. The survey program has been developed, in collaboration with Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada, to maximize the area of Canada's claim and successfully promote acceptance of that claim.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, 2007-08

## Improving the competitiveness of Canada's business income tax system

Canada needs a competitive business tax system to encourage investment, increase productivity, and create more and better jobs and higher living standards for Canadians. In the October 2007 Economic Statement, the federal government introduced timely broad-based tax reductions for Canadian businesses, which will bring the corporate income tax rate (including the corporate surtax) down to 15 per cent by 2012 from the 2007 rate of 22 per cent. These corporate income tax reductions build on tax relief measures introduced in 2006 and strengthen the tax advantage for Canadian businesses. Canada will have the lowest overall tax rate on new business investment in the G7 by 2010 and the lowest statutory tax rate in the G7 by 2012. In addition to these broad-based tax reductions, Budget 2008 provided further assistance to Canada's manufacturing and processing sector by extending to three years the treatment of accelerated capital cost allowance for investment in machinery and equipment.



### Supporting small- and medium-sized businesses

To achieve strong economic growth, Canada needs a strong entrepreneurial base. The Government of Canada is creating a competitive business environment through the following series of measures that support innovation, reward success, and reduce unnecessary regulations:

- Canada's Scientific Research and Economic Development (SR&ED) tax incentive program provided over \$4 billion in tax assistance in 2007 for business investment in research and development (R&D). An enhanced SR&ED investment tax credit is available to small Canadian-controlled private corporations. Budget 2008 improved the SR&ED program by extending the availability and accessibility of financial support for R&D to small- and medium-sized businesses.
- The Government of Canada is committed to reducing the paper burden on businesses by 20 per cent by November 2008, which will improve administrative efficiency and advance Canada's Entrepreneurial Advantage.
- The cultural sector plays an important multi-faceted role in creating cultural content, promoting social cohesion, and contributing to the Canadian economy. The cultural sector and its related industries contributed over \$46 billion to the Canadian economy in 2007 (roughly 3.8 per cent of the total GDP) and employed more than 1.1 million Canadians.

### Did you know?

Canada Business is a government information service for businesses and start-up entrepreneurs. It provides fast, accurate, reliable, and free information. It brings together federal, provincial and territorial, and local resources that can be accessed over the Web, by telephone, or in person through its network of 13 service centres and over 400 regional access points.

Businesses can find financial providers, calculate payroll deductions, or develop business plans through Canada Business's interactive tools. Information is available to help identify suppliers, match future employees to business needs, protect ideas and inventions, or bid on government contracts. A wide range of services is available to help with business start-up, growth, and transformation.

Sources: Industry Canada, 2007–08; Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, 2007–08; Western Economic Diversification, 2007–08; Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec, 2007–08

### Did you know?

In 2008, Citizenship and Immigration Canada introduced the new Canadian Experience Class, which allowed, for the first time, certain skilled temporary foreign workers and international students with Canadian degrees and work experience to apply for permanent resident status without having to leave Canada. With this new immigration stream, Canada is able to attract and retain skilled and talented individuals who have already demonstrated their ability to successfully integrate into Canadian society and its labour market.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2007–08

## Performance context

To set its programs, expenditures, and performance in context, the Government of Canada is tracking key measures of long-term progress in the outcome area of *strong economic growth*.

Trend	Indicator	Overview
▼	Real gross domestic product (GDP) 	Real GDP growth in 2007 was 2.7%, which is about the average over the past 17-year period of continuous economic expansion but slightly below the increases of 3.1% and 2.8% respectively experienced in 2005 and 2006.
▼	Cost-competitiveness 	In a study released by KPMG in 2008, Canada led the G7 in terms of low business costs, with a cost advantage of 0.6% over the U.S. This advantage has, however, declined from 9% in 2004 and 5.5% in 2006, primarily as a result of the strong appreciation in value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar over the last four years.
■	Natural resources sustainability	Among the 121 commercial fish stocks examined in 2007, 32 stocks were healthy, 29 were in a cautious state, 19 were in critical condition, and 41 were of unknown status. Of the stocks with a known status, the percentage of assessed stocks that are healthy as compared to those that are cautious or critical has declined approximately 9% since the last review period (2003–06).
▲	Green economic practices 	ISO 14001 is an international environmental management standard. Canadian firms with ISO 14001 certification increased from 100 in 1999 to 1,636 in 2005 and 1,679 in 2006.



# An Innovative and Knowledge-based Economy

## Background

Innovation is a driving force in economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social development. Innovation helps us to deal with and prepare for challenges such as climate change. In today's knowledge-based economy, education plays a key role in providing individuals with the knowledge, skills, and competencies to participate effectively in society and the economy.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures in the outcome area of an innovative and knowledge-based economy

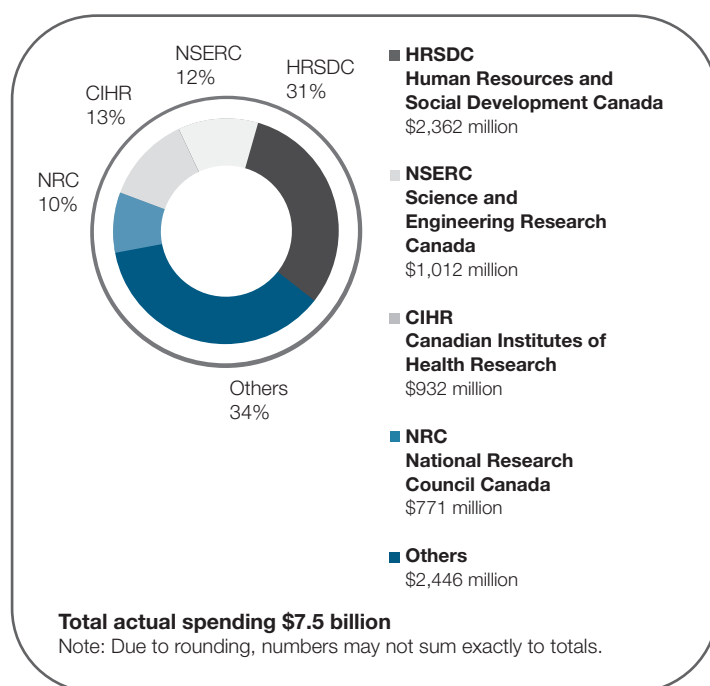
The 14 federal organizations listed below spent \$7.5 billion in the outcome area of *an innovative and knowledge-based economy* in 2007–08 through their respective strategic outcomes and program activities:

- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
- Canadian Grain Commission
- Canadian Institutes of Health Research
- Cape Breton Development Corporation
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- Human Resources and Social Development Canada
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Canadian Polar Commission
- Industry Canada
- Infrastructure Canada
- National Research Council Canada
- Science and Engineering Research Canada
- Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
- Western Economic Diversification Canada

Human Resources and Social Development Canada is the main federal department that provides programming in this area, with expenditures of approximately \$2.4 billion in 2007–08, primarily for workplace skills and learning programs such as the Canada Student Loans Program, Canada Education Savings Program, and Adult Learning, Literacy and Essential Skills. Human Resources and Social Development Canada works in close partnership with the provinces and territories, service providers, and other stakeholders to deliver these programs.

A number of federal agencies, such as the granting councils (including Science and Engineering Research Canada, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research), also had significant expenditures in the area of *an innovative and knowledge-based economy*, aimed at funding research, supporting students, and attracting faculty.

**Figure 2.4—Distribution of actual spending by federal organization in *an innovative and knowledge-based economy*, 2007–08**



## The Government of Canada's contribution to an innovative and knowledge-based economy

### Investing in students

As stated in the federal government's Advantage Canada plan, high-quality education is critical for Canada's prosperity. In recognition of this declaration, the Government of Canada has undertaken numerous initiatives, such as the following:

- working with provinces and territories to improve resources for students to address financial and non-financial barriers to post-secondary education and lifelong learning;
- completing a review of student financial assistance, which included consultation about the future of the Canada Student Loans Program and modernizing how student financial assistance is delivered to Canadians, as announced in Advantage Canada;
- implementing the Adult Learning, Literacy and Essential Skills program and gauging whether its delivery is efficient and effective;
- enhancing the flexibility of Registered Education Savings Plans by increasing the time they may remain open from 25 years to 35 years and by extending the maximum contribution period by 10 years; and
- providing \$25 million over two years to establish a new Canada Graduate Scholarship award for top Canadian and international doctoral students.

Budget 2008 announced the launch of the Canada Student Grant Program with investments of \$350 million in 2009–10, rising to \$430 million by 2012–13. In addition, Budget 2008 announced \$123 million in new investments over four years for the streamlining and modernization of the Canada Student Loans Program.

### Did you know?

“There is a strong and direct relationship between education spending and educational attainment and, in turn, economic growth. A recent multi-country study from the European Commission found that if a country’s national average educational attainment is increased by a single year, aggregate productivity increases by 5 per cent. This would be the equivalent of adding more than \$60 billion to Canada’s gross domestic product (GDP). Moreover, much evidence suggests that educated people make decisions that lead to healthier and longer lives. Education drives success.”

Source: Conference Board of Canada,  
<http://sso.conferenceboard.ca/HCP/overview/EducationSkills.aspx>

### *Mobilizing Science and Technology to Canada’s Advantage*

The Government of Canada’s new science and technology (S&T) strategy, *Mobilizing Science and Technology to Canada’s Advantage* , provides a multi-year framework to guide federal S&T policy and program decision making. The S&T strategy’s goal is to strengthen and build upon the following long-term and sustainable competitive advantages for Canada through its S&T investments:

- an Entrepreneurial Advantage—to translate knowledge into commercial applications that generate wealth for Canadians;
- a Knowledge Advantage—to position Canada as a leader in generating new ideas and innovations; and
- a People Advantage—to make Canada a magnet for highly skilled people.

### Investing in research

A number of initiatives are currently underway to help strengthen Canada’s capacity to undertake world-leading research and build a more innovative, competitive, and prosperous economy:

- investing in knowledge by providing an additional \$80 million per year to Canada’s three university granting councils for research in support of industrial innovation, health priorities, and social and economic development in the North;
- providing \$250 million over five years to support strategic, large-scale research projects in the automotive sector for the development of innovative, greener, and more fuel-efficient vehicles; and
- completing needs assessments that evaluated opportunities for Canadian involvement in clean energy technologies in the California market. The successful project, a partnership between Industry Canada and the Canadian Consulates General in Los Angeles and San Francisco, identified and assessed opportunities for Canadian firms in hydrogen and fuel cells, waste-to-energy, and solar power. Opportunities for follow-up activities in 2008–09 were also identified.




### Canadian scientists recognized as Nobel laureates

As members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 5 scientists from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 13 scientists from Environment Canada, and 1 scientist from Natural Resources Canada shared in Nobel honours when the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to former U.S. Vice-President Al Gore and the IPCC in 2007. The award recognized the IPCC’s contribution to quantifying greenhouse gas emissions as well as its standing as an authoritative voice on climate change.

Sources: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2007–08; Natural Resources Canada, 2007–08; Environment Canada, 2007–08

## Performance context

To set its programs, expenditures, and performance in context, the Government of Canada is tracking key measures of long-term progress in the outcome area of *an innovative and knowledge-based economy*.

Trend	Indicator	Overview
▼	<a href="#">Innovation</a> 	Canada's investment in research as a share of the economy has declined slightly in recent years. Canada's gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) as a percentage of the GDP has decreased progressively from 2.09% in 2001 to 1.89% in 2007. The largest share of this decline was in business-performed research. While overall business research has increased, it has not increased as fast as the economy overall. Over the same time period, the government increased its investments in research and development. In terms of other innovation measures, such as Canada's share of the world's triadic patent families and its publication of science and engineering articles, Canada is behind the U.S. and other G7 countries.
▲	<a href="#">Educational attainment</a> 	The proportion of persons 15 years of age and over without high school diplomas decreased from 37.9% in 1990 to 23.2% in 2006. Between 1990 and 2006, the proportion of individuals who had obtained college or trade certification increased 8 percentage points to 29.9%. Meanwhile, the percentage of individuals with university degrees rose from 10.9% in 1990 to 18.9% in 2006.
■	<a href="#">Literacy</a> 	The 2003 data from the <i>Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey</i> indicate that the average literacy score for Canadians has not changed significantly since 1994.

# A Clean and Healthy Environment

## Background

Canada's lands, waters, and wildlife provide the foundation for Canada's health and economy and the well-being of Canada's environment is central to the well-being of Canada's communities, both in terms of quality of life and economic prosperity. Human health is dependent on a healthy environment, and a healthy workforce is an essential component of productivity and competitiveness.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures in the outcome area of a clean and healthy environment

The eight federal organizations listed below spent \$4.6 billion in the outcome area of *a clean and healthy environment* in 2007–08 through their respective strategic outcomes and program activities:

- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
- Canadian Space Agency
- Environment Canada
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Canadian Polar Commission
- Natural Resources Canada
- Parks Canada
- Public Prosecution Service of Canada

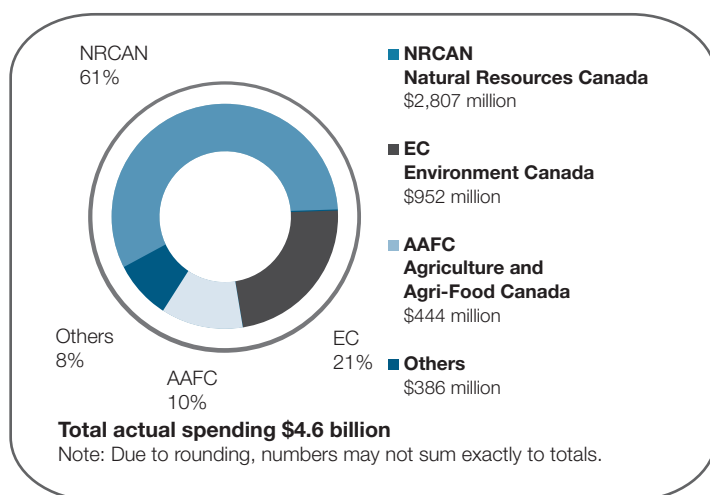
Overall, Natural Resources Canada spent the largest amount in this area during the fiscal year. Expenditures totalling \$2.8 billion went to energy programs aimed at the safe and reliable delivery of electricity, the regulation of oil, the development of natural gas and petroleum products, and the improvement of energy efficiency and energy science and technology.<sup>5</sup>

Environment Canada had the second largest expenditures in this area, spending approximately \$952 million on programs directed at restoring Canada's natural capital, providing weather and environmental predictions, and restoring and conserving the natural environment.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada recognizes that the environment is inextricably linked to the social and economic well-being of Canadians. As such, the Department spent \$444.5 million in 2007–08 on a suite of initiatives and programs aimed at enabling the agriculture and agri-food sector to maintain or increase its profitability while producing safe, high-quality food and using environmental resources in a manner that ensures their sustainability for present and future generations.

In 2007–08, Parks Canada invested \$201 million on the conservation of heritage resources, including the maintenance or improvement of the ecological integrity of national parks, the sustainable use of national marine conservation areas, and the protection of unique marine ecosystems.

**Figure 2.5—Distribution of actual spending by federal organization in a clean and healthy environment, 2007–08**



## The Government of Canada's contribution to a clean and healthy Environment

### The Clean Air Agenda

The Government of Canada's Clean Air Agenda (CAA) represents a part of the Government's broader efforts to address the challenges of climate change and air pollution, with a view to building a clean and healthy environment for all Canadians.

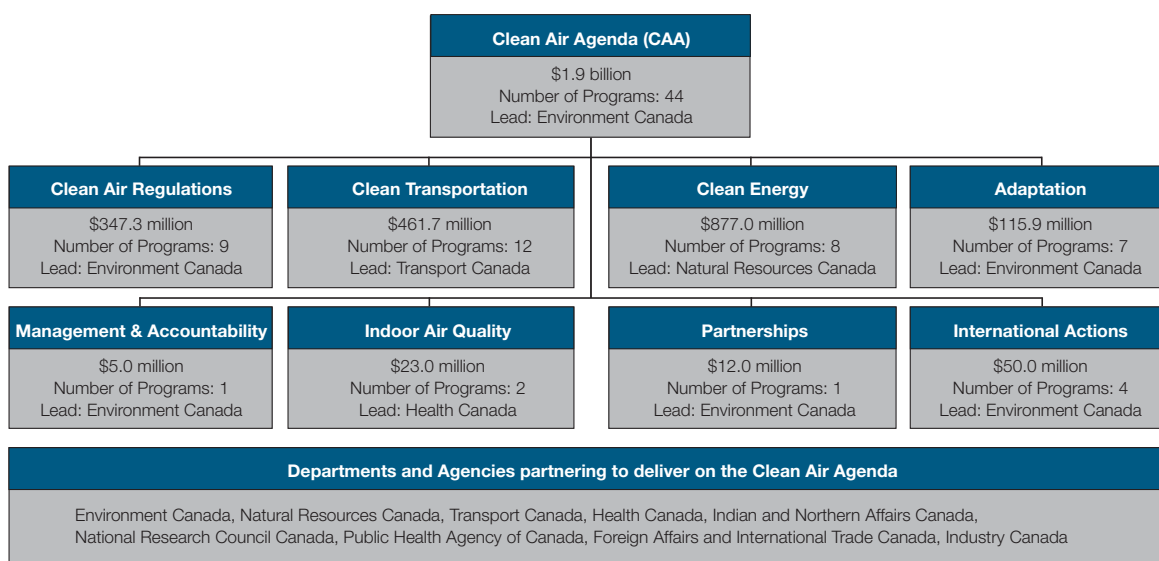
In April 2007, the government announced the details of the regulatory component of the Clean Air Agenda in *Turning the Corner: An Action Plan to Reduce Greenhouse Gases and Air Pollution*. This plan set out the approach for reducing greenhouse gas and air pollution emissions from industry. It also described planned regulatory measures to reduce emissions from the transportation sector, actions on consumer and commercial products, and actions to improve indoor air quality.

Budgets 2006 and 2007 provided \$1.9 billion<sup>6</sup> in funding over four years (2007–08 to 2010–11) for the Clean Air Agenda, which incorporates the development of both regulations and programming to achieve measurable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution.

The federal government recognizes the need for a holistic approach to delivering measurable results for the benefit of all Canadians; therefore, to measure investments against results, a horizontal framework known as the Clean Air Agenda Horizontal Management, Accountability and Reporting Framework (CAA HMARF) was developed. The CAA HMARF consolidates 44 programs that span 9 participating departments and agencies into 8 themes, each of which is championed by a lead department.

5. This includes \$2.4 billion in statutory payments for Atlantic Offshore as follows: Nova Scotia Offshore Revenue Account \$493.2 million; Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Resource Revenue Fund \$1.7 billion (of which \$1.1 billion was received via the Supplementary Estimates); and Newfoundland Fiscal Equalization Offset Payments, which received \$188.6 million via the Supplementary Estimates.

6. Funding increased from \$1.7 billion to \$1.9 billion as a result of the inclusion of \$200 million in additional funding for clean transportation initiatives.



Environment Canada is the lead department for the CAA HMARF. With its shift toward shared management, accountability, and integration of the financial investments made for achieving results against defined targets, the CAA HMARF is the first of its kind.

The government recognizes the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to achieving defined targets for Canadians. Within the CAA, certain themes are largely tailored toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution through regulations or programming, while other themes play a complementary role by helping Canadians adapt to the effects of climate change.

Reduction of both greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants may take some years to achieve and requires solid domestic and international foundations, such as regulations, programming, consultations, and strengthening partnerships.

## Did you know that as a result of indoor air quality:

- New Canadian Radon Guidelines have been adopted;
- A National Radon Laboratory was established;
- 262 sites were analyzed for soil gas radon concentration;
- 1,000 large buildings across Canada received radon level testing;
- Daily air quality forecasts were produced and delivered;
- A new lab was constructed to support R&D for indoor air quality; and
- Stakeholder consultations were held on indoor air quality priorities.

## Did you know that as a result of clean air regulations:

- Regulations were developed to reduce volatile organic compounds (VOC) in consumer and commercial products such as paints, varnishes, adhesives, and vehicle repair cleaners;
- Regulations are being developed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from industrial sources and motor vehicles; and
- Details on the Credit for Early Action Program and the Offset System, being two key components of the Turning the Corner plan, have been announced.



In March 2008, the Government of Canada announced further details of its environmental commitment in *Turning the Corner: Regulatory Framework for Industrial Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, a comprehensive plan that describes the mandatory regulations and clearly sets out reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions from key emitting sectors in one of the most stringent regulatory regimes in the world.

The regulatory framework requires industry to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 18 per cent by 2010 for every unit of production. After 2010, industry will have to reduce emissions by another 2 per cent for each unit of production every year. The framework also includes strong measures aimed specifically at the key emitting sectors of oil sands and coal-fired electricity.

Within the Clean Air Agenda, the government is promoting innovation by stimulating the development and deployment of clean energy and clean transportation technologies and initiatives.

Canada continues to work with its international partners to develop an effective long-term global framework to address climate change, which will result in reductions of global greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, Canada is fostering strategic partnerships and advancing its national objectives through discussions that contribute to global action on climate change and air pollution, particularly in the negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Furthermore, Canada is working with the U.S. to reduce the transboundary flow of air pollution through the development of a Particulate Matter Annex to the Canada–United States Air Quality Agreement. Moreover, Canada’s acceptance into the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate reinforces the Government of Canada’s commitment to the development and deployment of clean technologies to address climate change.

#### Did you know that as a result of clean transportation:

- The ecoAUTO rebate program processed 65,000 applications and issued rebates equaling \$71.3 million;
- 350,000 student drivers were trained in fuel-efficient driving practices; and
- 23 freight technology projects were allocated over \$6 million.

#### Did you know that as a result of clean energy:

- 10 renewable energy projects were established in Canada for 757 megawatts of new capacity, producing 2.4 terawatt-hours of electricity per year;
- pre-retrofit energy evaluations were completed on more than 102,000 Canadian homes and 12,000 grants were paid to offset the cost of making energy efficiency improvements; and
- 156 new Canadian companies registered their corporate commitments to improve energy efficiency and have become leaders in the Canadian Industry Program for Energy Conservation.

The Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) entered into the implementation phase in Toronto and 14 communities in British Columbia, providing Canadians with daily local air quality forecasts and advice on health protection. Another integral contribution to achieving significant reductions in air pollution is the government’s commitment to improving indoor air quality through guidelines, regulations, and various research and development initiatives, as well as a national radon program.

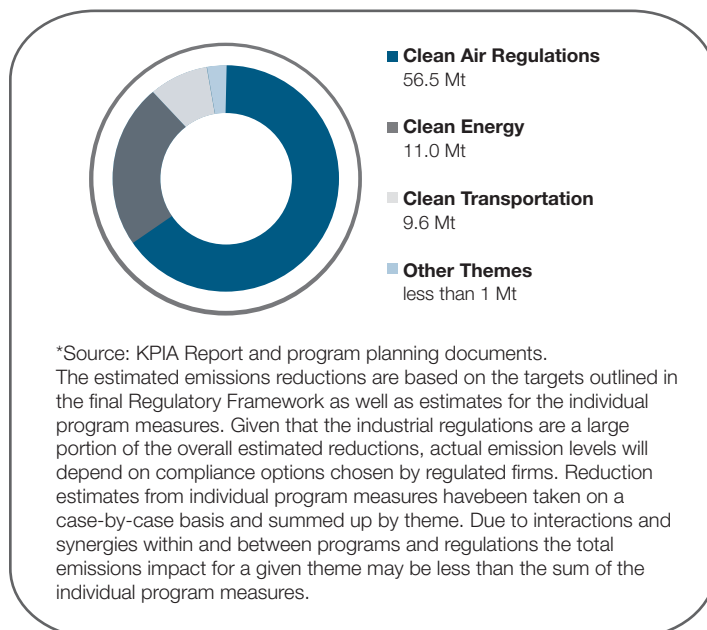


Together, these governmental initiatives and strategies not only support increased industry, but also assist Canadians in their capacity to adapt to climate change. Knowledge of effective means to reduce harmful exposure gives rise to informed decision making and thereby reduces health risks to Canadians.

In 2007–08, most of the effort on the Clean Air Agenda themes was geared toward establishing the implementation structure, building partnerships, acquiring expertise, and finalizing design and start-up of various programs. These are important steps in the Agenda's first year, and it is expected that this early work will lead to achievements in greenhouse gas reductions by 2010–11.

The chart provides a summary of the magnitude of the preliminary expected greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions by theme. These are based on the summation of individual program reductions. These are key contributors to achieving Canada's target of 2020. The Government of Canada has established the following national target: an absolute 20 per cent reduction in greenhouse gases, relative to 2006 levels, by 2020.

## Summation\* of preliminary expected GHG reductions in 2010–11

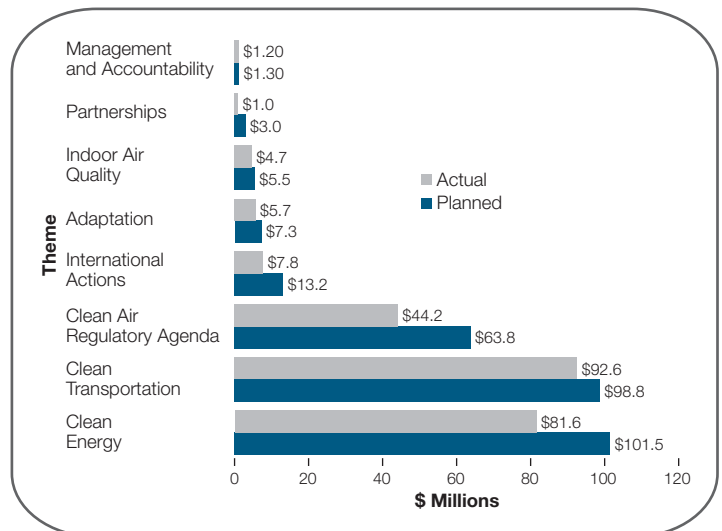


Programs also provide additional benefits to Canadians, including encouraging new technologies and longer term emission reductions.

In 2007–08, departments and agencies participating in the CAA received their first funding allocations, much of which supported such start-up activities as consultations, infrastructure, and program development.

The following table illustrates the investments by theme.

## Distribution of spending within the CAA by theme (2007–08), Planned and Actual



The departments collectively spent \$236.7 million on advancing and achieving results against the Agenda. This represents 80 per cent of the overall year's planned funding and 12.5 per cent of the Agenda's overall four-year funding. Actual spending was less than anticipated in 2007–08, as some of the Agenda's programs were rolled out partway through the year. Remaining funds will be available for use in future years.

Cross-departmental advancements toward meeting the collective goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution will be demonstrated through the CAA HMARF's public reporting principles.

Climate change remains an important issue for Canadians, so it is critical that the federal government demonstrate what actions are being taken and what results are being achieved on protecting the environment.

### Investing in cleaner energy

In 2007–08, Natural Resources Canada worked to amend the *Energy Efficiency Act* to strengthen and broaden the Government of Canada's ability to improve the energy performance of equipment and appliances. To date, under the existing authority, pre-publication versions of future standards for ten products and labelling for incandescent and fluorescent lamps were released in 2007 as part of the regulatory consultation process.

Natural Resources Canada also delivered a series of ecoENERGY initiatives to help Canadians use energy more efficiently, boost renewable energy supplies, and develop new, cleaner technologies. The suite of ecoENERGY programs has been launched and it is fully operational. For example, under the ecoENERGY for Renewable Power program, 12 projects have been funded for the production of power from emerging renewable energy sources such

as wind, biomass, hydro, geothermal, solar photovoltaic, and ocean energy (representing 950 megawatts of capacity). In 2007–08, under the ecoENERGY Retrofit Initiative, 17,000 homeowners received grants averaging approximately \$1,000 each and 96 retrofit projects were funded in small-and medium-sized organizations with fewer than 500 employees or with buildings of less than 10,000 square metres.

#### Did you know?

Clean-coal technologies have the potential to dramatically reduce air emissions. Natural Resources Canada is actively conducting research on such innovative technologies; in particular, new zero-emission oxy-fuel combustion processes that, combined with carbon capture, offer a means of burning fossil fuels with almost zero emissions. These new technologies are being developed in collaboration with leading-edge researchers in universities and the private sector to foster a new generation of cleaner, coal-fired power plants. Carbon sequestration work in Saskatchewan's Weyburn-Midale—an international university-government-industry project—has demonstrated safe disposal of carbon dioxide in geological formations and will result in the publication of a best practices manual on the subject.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, 2007–08

Working collaboratively across government with key stakeholders to address the priorities of climate change and clean air, the Government of Canada implemented an ecoTRANSPORT Strategy last year. The Strategy, whose four pillars are ecoMOBILITY, ecoAUTO, ecoFREIGHT and ecoTECHNOLOGY, aims to reduce greenhouse gas and air pollutant emissions.



### A cleaner, greener, and healthier Canada

Environment Canada focussed its efforts on ensuring real environmental outcomes that benefit Canadians and future generations. In 2007–08, Environment Canada's programs supported the protection and conservation of wildlife and aquatic ecosystems, the sustainable use and management of natural capital, the delivery of weather and environmental predictions and services, and the protection of Canadians and the environment from the effects of pollution and waste. To achieve these outcomes, among the programs undertaken were the following:

- the implementation of the *Turning the Corner: An Action Plan to Reduce Greenhouse Gases and Air Pollution*;
- the Chemical Management Plan, in partnership with Health Canada, aimed at improving protection from hazardous chemicals;
- the implementation of the *Species at Risk Act* to support a strong response to wildlife conservation concerns;
- the production and dissemination of weather forecasts for the health and safety of Canadians, 24 hours a day, every day;
- the implementation of an improved law enforcement regime for Canada's national parks; and
- the creation of new protected areas in the Northwest Territories.

### Agriculture and agri-food sector and the environment

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada provides farmers with access to science-based information, knowledge, and direct on-farm programming that enables them to use a more systematic management approach to address environmental risks and identify suitable corrective actions that will be

economically viable, even profitable, over time. In 2007–08, initiatives related to a clean and healthy environment undertaken by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada include the following:

- the development and implementation of innovative policy options, including a biofuels strategy;
- the conduct of sound scientific research to develop the relevant knowledge for improving the environmental performance of the Canadian agricultural system;
- the continued implementation of the National Land and Water Information Service;
- the promotion of minor use pesticides, risk-reduction products, and beneficial management practices to improve the health of the environment while contributing to the competitive position of Canadian farmers; and
- the continued support of Environmental Farm Plans and the development and adoption of beneficial on-farm management practices through financial and technical assistance.





#### Did you know?

In 2007–08, Canadian farmers completed more than 11,000 Environmental Farm Plans, bringing the total number of these plans to almost 57,000. This represents 25 per cent of all farms across Canada and 34 per cent of the agricultural landscape. Environmental farm planning encourages farmers to conduct on-farm risk assessments and develop action plans for improving the environmental performance of their operations with respect to soil, water, air, and biodiversity. Eligible farmers received more than \$100 million in 2007–08 from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in support of on-farm action to address environmental challenges.

Source: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2007–08

## Performance context

To set its programs, expenditures, and performance in context, the Government of Canada is tracking key measures of long-term progress in the outcome area of *a clean and healthy environment*.

Trend	Indicator	Overview
▼	<a href="#">Air quality</a> 	Nationally, ground-level ozone exposure increased approximately 11% from 1990 to 2006; however, the rate of increase has slowed over this period. Ground-level ozone is a key component of smog and one of the most harmful air pollutants to which people are exposed. Ozone is an important indicator of air quality because there are currently no established thresholds below which it does not pose a risk to human health.
■	<a href="#">Freshwater quality</a> 	The freshwater quality of Canada's surface waters has been evaluated with respect to its ability to support aquatic life—the most sensitive requirement of this resource. Of the 377 sites monitored across southern Canada from 2004 to 2006, water quality was rated as “excellent” at 6% of the sites, “good” at 42%, “fair” at 29%, “marginal” at 18%, and “poor” at 4%.
▼	<a href="#">Biodiversity</a> 	As of May 2008, the status of 205 species previously deemed to be at risk had been reassessed. Of these, the status of 58 species worsened (28.3%), whereas 30 species (14.6%) were deemed to be no longer at risk or placed in a lower risk category.
▼	<a href="#">Greenhouse gas emissions</a> 	Canadian greenhouse gas emissions decreased slightly from 2004 levels but overall emissions in 2006 were approximately 21.7% greater than the 1990 level.

# A Fair and Secure Marketplace

## Background

The marketplace is an essential foundation for investment, innovation, trade, sustainable development, job creation, consumer confidence, and economic growth. A secure, fair marketplace maintains and enhances consumer confidence and gives businesses the best environment possible for competitiveness. The Government of Canada is committed to providing a fair and secure marketplace by ensuring that:

- the Canadian financial system is stable and sound;
- Canadians comply with tax, trade, labour, and border legislation;
- the rights of both consumers and producers are protected; and
- high standards for a safe, fair, and secure trading system are in place.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures in the outcome area of a fair and secure marketplace

The following 16 federal organizations spent \$5.6 billion in the outcome area of a *fair and secure marketplace* in 2007–08 through their respective strategic outcomes and program activities:

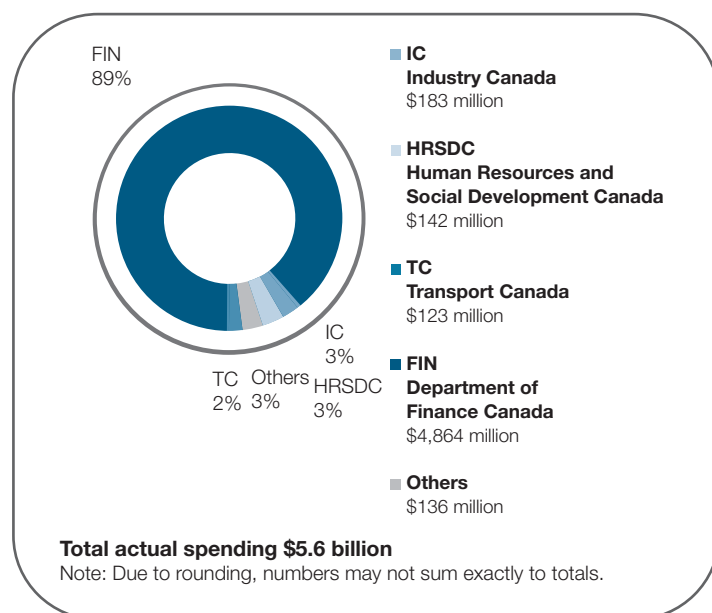
- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- Canadian Dairy Commission
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- Canadian Grain Commission
- Canadian International Trade Tribunal
- Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission
- Canadian Transportation Agency
- Competition Tribunal
- Copyright Board of Canada
- Department of Finance Canada
- Financial Consumer Agency of Canada
- Human Resources and Social Development Canada
- Industry Canada
- Standards Council of Canada
- Transport Canada

The Department of Finance Canada was the largest contributor to this outcome area, with \$4.9 billion allocated to the area of financial sector policy. This largely entailed support for Crown corporation borrowing.

Industry Canada is also an important contributor to this outcome area, with expenditures of approximately \$183 million in 2007–08. This funding was aimed at modernizing Canada's marketplace framework in support of a highly competitive and innovative economy, addressing unfair, illegal, and fraudulent marketplace behaviour, encouraging innovation, and minimizing unnecessary regulatory burden.

Transport Canada's contribution in this outcome area represents expenditures of approximately \$124 million in 2007–08, directed toward ensuring the continued improvement of transportation services through policies, guidelines, regulations, and standards that allow transportation activities to adapt, innovate, remain competitive, and serve the public.

**Figure 2.6—Distribution of actual spending by federal organization in a fair and secure marketplace, 2007–08**



## The government of Canada's contribution to a fair and secure marketplace

### Modernizing Canada's telecommunications

As the backbone of Canada's economic activity, telecommunications services are key to Canada's economy and well-being. In recent years, the telecommunications landscape has changed dramatically, necessitating an evolution in policy and regulatory approaches. A number of telecommunications reform initiatives have been undertaken. For example:

- the issuance by the Governor in Council of a final Order changing the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission's local telephone forbearance framework to accelerate deregulation in areas where there is competition for the benefit of Canadian businesses and consumers; and
- the creation of an independent telecommunications consumer agency called the Commissioner for Complaints for Telecommunications Services Inc., made up of ten telecommunications service providers.

In 2007–08, Industry Canada continued to advance the government's agenda for telecommunications policy reform, including the update of legislative and regulatory frameworks. The Department also continued to monitor and assess the effects of previously undertaken actions for their effectiveness in reducing the regulatory burden on businesses, promoting competition in the telecommunications industry, and making regulation more efficient.



### Did you know?

In June 2007, Industry Canada announced the results of its 2006 satellite licensing initiative. Two companies were granted a total of 12 satellite licenses to develop as many as 10 new Canadian satellites capable of being used by Canadian broadcasters and telecommunications service providers for introducing new, and improving existing, services for Canadians. The process represented the largest spectrum licensing initiative ever undertaken in Canada and will lead to Canadian consumers and businesses gaining access to emerging satellite broadcasting and telecommunications services such as high-definition television, Internet protocol television, satellite broadband, and multimedia consumer services.

Source: Industry Canada, 2007–08

### Maintaining an effective regulatory framework for food, plant, and animal products

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency provides consumer protection and supports competitive domestic and international markets through its fair and effective regulatory regime for food, plants, and animals. In 2007–08, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's main initiatives included the following:

- meat inspection reform;
- the Canada–Ontario integrated meat inspection system;
- the implementation of the Organic Regulations;
- the Smart Regulation initiative;
- the development and implementation of the Electronic Export Certificate; and
- the improvement of inspection guidelines for the trade of wood products.

### Enablers of a strong transportation system

Transport Canada has been working on several fronts to support a strong and vigorous marketplace framework for the nation's transportation system. Transport Canada's initiatives in 2007–08 included the following:

- modernization of the legislative framework that governs major components of Canada's national transportation system;
- Bill C-3, the *International Bridges and Tunnels Act*;
- amendments to the *Canada Transportation Act* and the *Railway Safety Act*; and
- Bill C-8, the third and final component of the federal government's legislative strategy for amending the *Canada Transportation Act*.

### Did you know?

Canada has in place more than 75 bilateral air transport agreements or arrangements for international air services. The expansion of Canada's air agreements is intended to secure new operating rights for Canadian carriers as well as provide Canadian travellers and shippers with better and more economic travel options. The Department and its partners continue to identify and remove impediments that prevent Canadian industry and consumers from taking advantage of new flexibilities.

Source: Transport Canada, 2007–08

## A leading-edge financial system

The Department of Finance Canada, along with the Bank of Canada, the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, and other government agencies, is responsible for ensuring the soundness, efficiency, and competitiveness of Canada's financial sector. In 2007–08, the Department's initiatives included the following:

- responding, in conjunction with domestic and international partners, to the global credit turmoil of 2007;
- performing follow-up on the publication of the Capital Markets Plan in Budget 2007 by:
  - consolidating the borrowings of major government-backed entities with the Government of Canada borrowing program; and
  - appointing a senior expert to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to improve the effectiveness of the Integrated Market Enforcement Team;
- consulting with stakeholders and regulators on the mortgage insurance framework;
- developing and beginning implementation of Bill C-37, the goal of which is enhancing the interests of consumers and increasing legislative and regulatory efficiency; and
- completing the implementation of governance-related regulations under Bill C-57.

## Performance context

To set its programs, expenditures, and performance in context, the Government of Canada is tracking key measures of long-term progress in the outcome area of a *fair and secure marketplace*.

Trend	Indicator	Overview
▲	Barriers to entrepreneurship ↗	In 2003, Canada had the lowest level of regulatory barriers to entrepreneurship among G7 countries, up from the second lowest in 2002. Canada shared its top position with the United Kingdom.



# *Social Affairs*



## Context

The Government of Canada is committed to building a stronger, more cooperative federation in which all levels of government work together to promote Canada's core values: linguistic duality; ethnic diversity; art, heritage, and culture; and active citizenship. The federal government provides substantial support for public health and plays a critical role in making Canadians among the healthiest people in the world through modern and effective regulatory systems, innovative partnerships, and leadership in health system renewal. The government is also committed to strengthening the justice system, reinforcing Canada's capacity to prevent and combat crime. Other social affairs initiatives include policies and programs that promote sport and physical activity, protect disadvantaged groups, and foster integration and social inclusion.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures for Social Affairs

In the 2007–08 fiscal year, 55 federal organizations spent \$45.9 billion in social affairs. Two critical areas of federal spending—health and security—represent 80 per cent of total expenditures under the Social Affairs spending area.

**Table 3—Comparison of 2007–08 planned and actual spending by the Government of Canada for the Social Affairs outcome areas (\$ billions)**

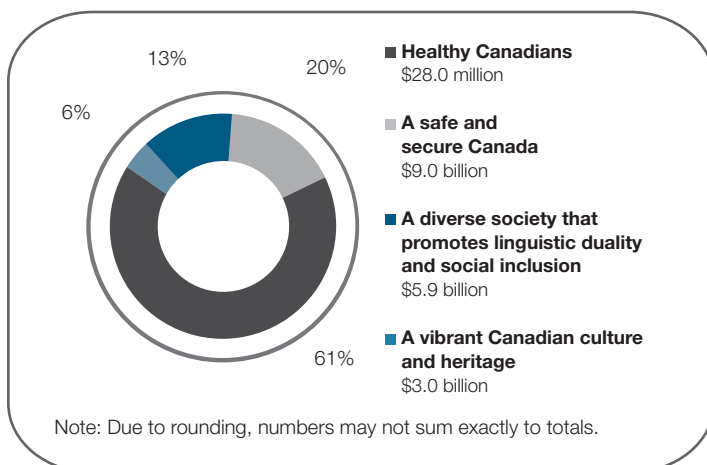
OUTCOME AREA	Main Estimates	Planned Spending*	Actual Spending
Healthy Canadians	\$26.6	\$26.8	\$28.0
A safe and secure Canada	\$8.5	\$8.7	\$9.0 <sup>†</sup>
A diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion	\$6.1	\$6.3	\$5.9 <sup>†</sup>
A vibrant Canadian culture and heritage	\$2.8	\$2.8	\$3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$44.1</b>	<b>\$44.6</b>	<b>\$45.9</b>

\* Planned spending is derived from departmental RPPs.

† The difference in planned and actual spending in this area is attributable to the realignment of the Department of Justice Canada's program activities from the *diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion* outcome area to the *safe and secure Canada* outcome area.

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

**Figure 3.1—Breakdown of actual spending in Social Affairs (\$45.9 billion) by outcome area for fiscal year 2007–08**



The main federal organizations investing in Canadian social affairs in 2007–08 were as follows:

- Health Canada—\$4.3 billion
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Canadian Polar Commission—\$4.2 billion
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police—\$2.2 billion
- Correctional Service Canada—\$2.0 billion
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation—\$1.9 billion
- Veterans Affairs Canada—\$1.1 billion
- The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation—\$1.1 billion

Spending was higher than planned for Indian and Northern Affairs Canada because of negotiation, settlement, and implementation of specific and comprehensive claims. Settlements paid in 2007–08 exceeded the planned spending as a result of a very large settlement with the James Bay Cree.

Health Canada's expenditure in 2007–08 was \$1 billion more than originally planned, as a result of the settlement of compensation payments to individuals infected with the Hepatitis C virus through the Canadian blood supply before 1986 and after 1990.

The difference of \$101 million between planned and actual spending for Citizenship and Immigration Canada is mostly due to unused funding for the Canada–Ontario Immigration Agreement and other settlement programs and services. The Department has been working with provinces and territories, making special efforts in Ontario, and the settlement sector to develop additional transparent and accountable ways to increase capacity to deliver these programs and improve outcomes for newcomers.

Budgets have also increased to bolster the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's capacity to prevent money laundering (activities like detecting and reporting suspicious transactions, monitoring cross-border movement of large amounts of currency and monetary instruments) and the financing of terrorist activities. Adjustments in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's planned and actual spending are largely due to funding for additional positions within the organization and law enforcement priorities.

# Healthy Canadians

## Background

Under the *healthy Canadians* outcome area, the Government of Canada aims to help Canadians maintain and improve their health through a wide range of health-related program activities, which include reducing health and environmental risks from products and substances, ensuring access to safe and effective health and food products and information for healthy choices, improving health outcomes and reducing health inequalities between First Nations and Inuit peoples and other Canadians, acting as a catalyst in the renewal of the health care system, strengthening public health capacity, and supporting critical health research and implementation of findings.

Canada's health system operates through collaboration of all levels of government and a variety of stakeholders and communities across the country. With the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Canada Health Transfer, the provinces and territories assume responsibility for health care. The federal government acts as a catalyst in health system innovation and oversees the principles set out in the *Canada Health Act*, which ensures all Canadians have access to necessary medical services regardless of their ability to pay.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures in the outcome area of healthy Canadians

The 11 federal organizations listed below spent \$28 billion in the outcome area of *healthy Canadians* in 2007–08 through their respective strategic outcomes and program activities:

- Assisted Human Reproduction Agency of Canada
- Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- Canadian Institutes of Health Research
- Department of Finance Canada
- Hazardous Materials Information Review Commission Canada
- Health Canada
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Canadian Polar Commission
- Patented Medicine Prices Review Board
- Public Health Agency of Canada
- Veterans Affairs Canada

The Canada Health Transfer, which is the primary federal transfer to provinces and territories in support of health care, reached \$21.5 billion in 2007–08, representing 77 per cent of spending in the *healthy Canadians* outcome area.

Of the remaining 23 per cent of spending, the largest expenditures were for two core activities: health for First Nations and Inuit peoples (Health Canada, \$2.2 billion) and health benefits, long-term care, and the Veterans Independence Program (Veterans Affairs Canada, \$1.1 billion).

Excluding the Canada Health Transfer, Health Canada is the largest contributor to this outcome area. Spending on First Nations and Inuit health initiatives constituted approximately 67 per cent of Health Canada's total expenditure in 2007–08, excluding the \$1 billion spent in one-time compensation payments made to individuals infected with Hepatitis C through the Canadian blood supply. Of these initiatives, the Non-Insured Health Benefits Program was the largest, providing approximately 855,000 eligible First Nations and Inuit with necessary health-related goods and services not provided through private or provincial and territorial health insurance plans. This reflects the government's commitment to ensuring high-quality health care for First Nations and Inuit peoples.

Health Canada also spent \$1.1 billion to carry out a diverse array of program activities, which included ensuring food and consumer safety, managing environmental health risks, fostering health system innovation, combatting abuse of illicit drugs and substances, reducing tobacco consumption, and supporting nation-wide strategies for managing such health issues as cancer and mental health. The Department continued to work closely with international partners to strengthen the health system in Canada and in other countries, including support for pilot projects and initiatives that are beneficial to the country and beyond.

### Did you know?

The Government of Canada responded decisively to recent incidents that called into question the safety of the nation's health, food, and consumer products.

A new integrated website, combining recall information from Health Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, is now serving Canadians with one-stop access to information on all recalled health, food, and consumer products. Searches can be made by keyword, date, product, or company. The website, <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/advisories-avis/index-eng.php>, also features pictures to help recognize the recalled products more quickly.

Source: Health Canada, 2008

The second largest contributor to health-related programs and services is Veterans Affairs Canada. Its 2007–08 expenditures of \$1.1 billion went to treatment and other related health benefits, long-term care, and the Veterans Independence Program (\$303 million). The Veterans Independence Program is designed to enhance the quality of life of veterans, promote independence, and assist in keeping them at home and in their own communities by providing a continuum of care. The program provides services such as housekeeping and grounds maintenance, ambulatory health care, transportation, home adaptations, and intermediate nursing home care to over 103,000 Canadian veterans and primary caregivers. Veterans Affairs Canada also supports 10,600 veterans in long-term care at Ste. Anne's Hospital in Montreal and in communities across the country.

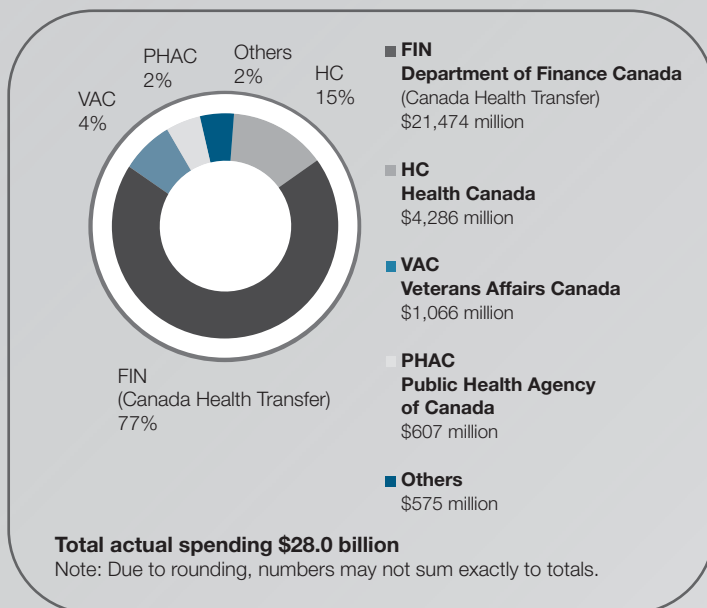
The Public Health Agency of Canada is the third largest federal contributor to the *healthy Canadians* outcome area, with spending of \$607 million. Through its programs and initiatives, the Agency takes a lead role in the promotion of health and the prevention of disease and injury and provides a focal point for federal leadership and accountability in managing public health emergencies. It serves as a central point for sharing Canada's health-related expertise with the rest of the world and applying international research and development to Canada's public health programs, strengthens intergovernmental collaboration on public health, and facilitates national approaches to public health policy and planning.

In 2007–08, \$240 million, or approximately 40 per cent of Public Health Agency of Canada spending, supported disease prevention. For example, to offset the enormous burden of disease and illness on Canada's health care system, the federal government committed \$300 million in Budget 2007 to assist provinces and territories with the cost of immunization against human papillomavirus (HPV), and the Agency contributed to the development of scientific and programmatic recommendations. Long-term results of this and other immunization and disease prevention initiatives include reduced illness and lessened pressure on the health care system.



About 20 per cent of the Public Health Agency of Canada's resources are directed at preparedness for public health emergencies, and the Agency is the federal lead in the prevention and control of pandemic influenza. Through the Agency's work, Canada is better positioned to protect its citizens from both health-related and economic harm arising out of potential disease outbreaks.

**Figure 3.2—Distribution of actual spending by federal organization in *healthy Canadians*, 2007–08**



## The Government of Canada's contribution to healthy Canadians

### Safer health, food, and consumer products for Canadians

The Government of Canada is modernizing Canada's regulatory framework and programming for health, food, and consumer products to strengthen protection of Canadians' health and safety in light of today's complex, expanding global marketplace. The 2007 Food and Consumer Safety Action Plan, with an investment of \$490 million over five years, focusses on active prevention, targeted oversight, and rapid response.

The federal government will provide better product information to consumers and guidance to industries to prevent harm before it arises. It will enhance monitoring in targeted areas of high risk throughout a product's life cycle to ensure safety. It will also introduce new regulatory authorities that enable faster action to protect the public when a problem occurs, including pulling unsafe consumer and health products from store shelves.

Not only will these new measures and systems make Canadians safer, but they will also ease industry's burden, thereby fostering innovation, stimulating the economy, and allowing Canadians to benefit from safe products earlier.



## **Enhanced protection from health threats in the environment**

The Chemicals Management Plan has positioned Canada as a global leader in the safe management of chemical substances and products. Under this \$300 million plan, the Government of Canada is reassessing chemicals introduced to the Canadian marketplace and action is being taken to manage the risks associated with substances confirmed to be harmful to human health or the environment, as well as another 193 chemicals deemed to be potentially harmful.

The federal government has also advanced the Clean Air Agenda, which includes assessment of health risks from sources such as radon, fuels, and consumer products. The new Air Quality Health Index initiative will provide a daily measure of air quality, enabling Canadians to make informed decisions about their exposure to air pollution and its potentially harmful effects.

## **Improving the health of First Nations and Inuit communities**

The Government of Canada continued to provide primary care and community and home care to hundreds of First Nations and Inuit communities across the country, many in remote areas. Programs focussed on enhancing maternal and child health, mental wellness, suicide prevention, chronic disease and injury prevention, communicable disease readiness, and environmental health. In addition, 20 pilot projects were launched to explore ways to reduce patient wait times for prenatal and diabetes care.

The Government of Canada, the Government of British Columbia, and the First Nations Leadership Council signed Canada's first Tripartite First Nations Health Plan in 2007. The plan commits all parties to work together to create a new governance structure that will enhance First Nations involvement in the delivery of health services and promote better integration and coordination of federally and provincially funded health services.

## **Investing in patient wait times and mental health**

Facilitated by more than \$600 million in funding from the Government of Canada in 2007, all provincial and territorial governments agreed to establish a Patient Wait Times Guarantee. Through an investment of \$30 million over three years, the federal government supported ten pilot projects in eight provinces and territories to test and evaluate innovative approaches to establishing wait time guarantees and options for alternate care when time frames have been exceeded. These projects are advancing best practices for the reduction and better management of wait times.

## **Strategies against the use of illicit drugs**

The National Anti-Drug Strategy announced in 2007, with \$300 million in funding over five years, is focussed on preventing illicit drug use, treating Canadians with illicit drug dependencies, and combatting the production and distribution of illicit drugs. It has supported communities and organizations across the country with implementation of initiatives that address illicit drug use and the underlying factors contributing to their use, especially among vulnerable populations such as youth and Aboriginal people.



### World-class health-related research

The Canadian Institutes of Health Research, the Government of Canada's premier agency for health research with a base budget of over \$780 million, provides leadership and support to over 11,000 researchers and trainees throughout Canada. In 2007, the Agency provided funding to 89 research institutions and had approximately 130 partners from the voluntary sector. Budget 2007 contained a number of measures to support health research, including the creation of the \$350-million Centres of Excellence in Commercialization and Research program, funding of \$30 million to the Rick Hansen Man in Motion Foundation, and new investments in existing federal mechanisms, such as the Canada Foundation for Innovation, Genome Canada, and the Indirect Costs program.

Other direct federal support for specific research initiatives included the Spinal Cord Injury Translational Research Network, the Canadian HIV Vaccine Initiative, and the Canadian Partnership Against Cancer Corporation, which has brought together more than 700 cancer survivors and experts. It is predicted that this bringing together of cancer survivors and experts in research will pre-empt a million cases of cancer and prevent thousands of cancer deaths in Canada. In 2007–08, the federal government supported a national HPV vaccination program, a proactive action against cancer of the cervix, the second most common cancer in Canadian women.

### Did you know?






In February 2008, the Public Health Agency of Canada successfully conducted JUDICIOUS ALERT, a public health emergency preparedness real-time exercise for health decision makers in the government to test the notification process and issues management to be used during the first few hours following the identification of an influenza pandemic index case in Canada.

JUDICIOUS ALERT is an example of the Agency's ability to coordinate response, contain risk, and protect the health of Canadians. Throughout the year, the Agency also participated in several emergency exercises, including some developed by other government departments.

Source: Public Health Agency of Canada, 2008

## Performance context

To set its programs, expenditures, and performance in context, the Government of Canada is tracking key measures of long-term progress in the outcome area of *healthy Canadians*.

Trend	Indicator	Overview
▲	Life expectancy 	In 2005, Canadian life expectancy at birth was 80.4 years—78.0 years for men and 82.7 years for women.
▲	Self-rated health status 	In 2005, 22% of Canadians reported excellent health, 38% reported very good health, 29% reported good health, and 11% reported fair or poor health.
■	Healthy lifestyles 	In 2005, 27% of Canadians were considered active, 25% were considered moderately active, and 47% were considered inactive.
■	Wait times 	In 2005, the median wait time was about four weeks for specialist visits and non-emergency surgery and three weeks for diagnostic tests. Nationally, median wait times remained stable from 2003 to 2005, but there were differences at the provincial level.
■	Patient satisfaction 	In 2005, 85% of Canadians who received health care services were very or somewhat satisfied with the services they received. This percentage remained stable between 2000 and 2005.

# A Safe and Secure Canada

## Background

Though most of the activities to make Canada safe and secure were focussed on crime prevention and investigation, law enforcement, national security, and public safety, expenditures in this outcome area also went to housing, parks, immigration, transportation, and emergency preparedness.

Many federal initiatives are designed to help Canada prepare for and defend against potential crises and emergencies such as terrorism, security threats, and natural disasters. Occasionally, a domestic crisis occurs that is beyond the means of local authorities. In such cases, the Government of Canada can call on the Canadian Forces to deploy the best military assets to meet any emergency need, anywhere in the country.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures in the outcome area of a safe and secure Canada

The following 21 federal organizations spent \$9 billion in the outcome area of *a safe and secure Canada* in 2007–08 through their respective strategic outcomes and program activities:

- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
- Canadian Space Agency
- Commission for Public Complaints Against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- Correctional Service Canada
- Department of Justice Canada
- Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada
- Military Police Complaints Commission of Canada
- National Capital Commission
- National Parole Board
- Office of Indian Residential Schools Resolution Canada
- Office of the Correctional Investigator
- Parks Canada
- Public Prosecution Service of Canada
- Public Safety Canada
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- Transport Canada
- Transportation Appeal Tribunal of Canada
- Transportation Safety Board of Canada

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police portfolio is the largest contributor to the *safe and secure Canada* outcome area. The organization's Federal and International Operations alone spent \$651 million in 2007–08 on national and international initiatives involving financial crime, drugs and organized crime, border integrity, and international policing. The organization's Community, Contract and Aboriginal Policing program provides front line policing services to provinces and territories, municipalities, and First Nations communities, at a cost of \$966 million.

### Did you know?

In 2007, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's School Action for Emergencies (SAFE) program launched protocols to prepare and respond to emergency situations. Over 1,100 schools in its jurisdictions throughout Canada are ready (with blue prints, aerial photos, safety information and procedures, computerized database systems) to roll out a SAFE Plan lock-down in the event of an emergency.

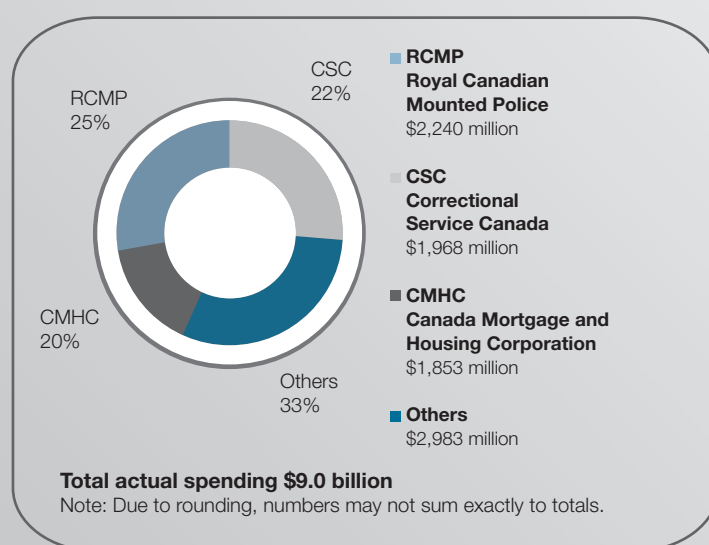
Source: Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 2008

Preparing offenders for a safe transition into the community remains a major priority for Correctional Service Canada. In 2007–08, Correctional Service Canada spent \$508 million on rehabilitation and case management to assist in safe reintegration of offenders into communities as well as \$1.5 billion on care and custody activities to ensure safety and security for staff and offenders in federal correctional facilities.

In 2007, through approximately \$1.7 billion in budgetary appropriations, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation assisted some 626,000 lower-income households access affordable and suitable housing. Funds were also invested in home repair and improvement programs to increase the number, quality, and safety of homes for Canadians in need, including emergency shelter and home adaptation for seniors. The First Nations Market Housing


Fund, an initiative to support building, buying, or renovating homes located on-reserve, will make home ownership a reality for more First Nations people. By providing a partial financial guarantee for loans made to First Nations people, it is estimated that this initiative could provide for up to 25,000 new homes over 10 years.

**Figure 3.3—Distribution of actual spending by federal organization in a *safe and secure Canada*, 2007–08**



## The Government of Canada's contribution to a safe and secure Canada

### Greater public safety

As part of the Government of Canada's commitment to protecting Canadian families and communities, in 2007 an independent review panel (Report: *A Roadmap to Strengthening Public Safety* ) established future directions and operations for Correctional Service Canada, better positioning the Department's capacity to offer greater public safety to Canadians. As a result of the review, the federal government allocated additional funds to support a robust transformation agenda to ensure that Correctional Service


Canada is in a better position to improve results in institutions and in the community for offender responsibility and accountability, elimination of drugs from prisons, offender employment and skills development, modernization of physical infrastructure, and elimination of statutory release and movement toward earned parole.

### Did you know?

Correctional Service Canada runs 84 parole offices and sub-offices and 58 penitentiaries across Canada, which includes mental health facilities, women's institutions, and healing lodges. On any day, there are more than 13,000 offenders in custody and over 8,000 being supervised in the community on some form of conditional release. This work is carried out by over 15,000 staff, assisted by the contributions of approximately 8,000 volunteers.

Source: Correctional Service Canada, 2007

### Defending Canada and strengthening the security of Canadians

Committed to addressing the security priorities of the country, the Government of Canada designed [Transit-Secure](#) , an \$80-million program that helps Transport Canada improve security for passenger rail, public transit, and ferry operations.

The Integrated Counterfeit Enforcement Team of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police continues to be responsible for investigations of organized crime groups and of the production and dissemination of counterfeit currency. By investing in a National Counterfeit Enforcement Strategy, the Government of Canada continues to demonstrate its commitment to the safety of the nation and its communities through support of proven approaches that safeguard Canada's economic integrity by combatting money laundering and terrorist financing.

The federal government contributes to heightening maritime security operations through its support of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Canadian Coast Guard's longstanding presence of ice-breakers in the Arctic, which underscores Canada's national sovereignty and helps to keep waterways open, safe, and clean.

The Canadian Forces have also increased their presence and capability in the Arctic. As part of the Canada First Defence Strategy, the government announced more than \$7 billion in spending for Canadian Forces initiatives in the Arctic, which include Arctic and offshore patrol ships, a deepwater berthing and refuelling facility in Nanisivik, an increase in the number and capabilities of the Canadian Rangers, and the creation of an Arctic training centre in Resolute Bay.

### Did you know?

Operating along the longest coastline in the world and in some of its most difficult weather conditions, the Canadian Coast Guard operates 24 hours a day, every day of the year. On an average day, the Canadian Coast Guard:

- saves 8 lives;
- assists 55 people in 19 search and rescue cases;
- services 55 aids to navigation;
- handles 1,127 marine radio contacts;
- manages 2,346 commercial ship movements;
- escorts 4 commercial ships through ice;
- carries out 12 fisheries patrols;
- supports 3 hydrographic missions;
- supports 8 scientific surveys;
- deals with 3 reported pollution events; and
- surveys 5 kilometres of navigation channel bottom.

Source: Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2008

## Strengthening the national legal framework for tackling crime

The administration of justice in Canada is an area of shared jurisdiction between the federal and provincial and territorial governments. The Department of Justice Canada is responsible for developing and maintaining the national legal framework, while the provinces and territories are responsible for the day-to-day administration of justice. During 2007–08, the Department of Justice Canada provided support to the government in delivering upon its legislative agenda for tackling crime, which included legislation on conditional sentencing and the age of protection as well as mandatory minimum penalties for gun crimes and for bail provisions for offences involving firearms and drug- and alcohol-impaired driving, all of which received Royal Assent.

The Department also provided contributions amounting to \$177 million to the provinces and territories for youth justice services in support of the day-to-day administration of justice related to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. Near the end of 2007–08, the Department began a comprehensive review of the Act to identify issues and gaps.





## Prosecuting criminal offences under federal law

The Public Prosecution Service of Canada contributes greatly to ensuring a safe and secure Canada. Created on December 12, 2006, with the coming into force of the *Director of Public Prosecutions Act*, Part 3 of the *Federal Accountability Act*, it replaced the former Federal Prosecution Service of the Department of Justice Canada. In 2007–08, the Public Prosecution Service of Canada handled close to 68,000 prosecution files involving offences related to drugs, federal regulations, organized crime, tax law, money laundering, proceeds from crime, and terrorism. The organization also provides legal advice and assistance on a regular basis to police forces and other agencies at the investigation stage, particularly in relation to complex and high-risk cases.

In Canada's three territories, the Public Prosecution Service of Canada prosecutes all offences under the *Criminal Code* and all other offences under federal legislation. In 2007–08, the organization prosecuted 8,171 files in the territories, of which 7,303 involved *Criminal Code* offences.

## Performance context

To set its programs, expenditures, and performance in context, the Government of Canada is tracking key measures of long-term progress in the outcome area of a *safe and secure Canada*.

Trend	Indicator	Overview
	<a href="#">Safety</a> 	Canada's national crime rate, based on incidents reported to the police, hit its lowest point in over 25 years in 2006. The crime rate dropped 3% in 2006, mainly due to declines in non-violent crimes such as break-ins, thefts, and counterfeiting. The national crime rate has decreased by about 30% since peaking in 1991. Between 2005 and 2006, however, other serious crimes, such as attempted murder, assaults, and robbery, increased.
	<a href="#">Housing</a> 	In 1996, 16.7% of households in Canada's census metropolitan areas (CMA) and 15.6% of all Canadian households were labelled as being in core-housing need. In 2001, the proportion had dropped to 14.7% among CMAs and 13.7% for all Canadian households.



# A Diverse Society that Promotes Linguistic Duality and Social Inclusion

## Background

This outcome area relates to the promotion of cross-cultural understanding and of the advantages of a culturally diverse, literate, integrated, and inclusive society. It includes initiatives related to human rights, multiculturalism, Aboriginal governance, Canada's two official languages, privacy protection, and immigration.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures in the outcome area of a diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion

The 12 federal organizations listed below spent \$5.9 billion in the outcome area of *a diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion* in 2007–08 through their respective strategic outcomes and program activities:

- Canadian Heritage
- Canadian Human Rights Commission
- Canadian Human Rights Tribunal
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada
- Department of Finance Canada
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Canadian Polar Commission
- Indian Specific Claims Commission
- Office of the Chief Electoral Officer
- Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
- Offices of the Information and Privacy Commissioners
- Public Prosecution Service of Canada
- Status of Women Canada

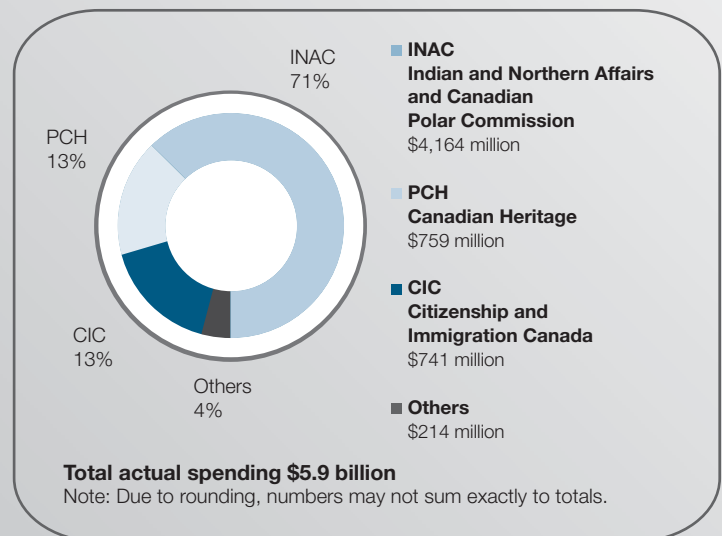


Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission spent over \$4 billion on activities to strengthen the well-being of First Nations and Inuit peoples and Northerners, specifically in areas related to social and educational development. The \$1.7 billion spent on education ranged from elementary to post-secondary.

Of the \$759 million spent by Canadian Heritage in 2007–08, \$592.1 million was used to promote intercultural understanding, community development, and capacity building and to engage Canadians in community and civic life. This included \$207 million for youth participation initiatives, support to ethnocultural communities, and support to sport communities. It also included expenditures of \$247.9 million for advancing the cultural vitality of Canada's official-language minority communities and Aboriginal communities. The Government of Canada also continued to support the Aboriginal Languages Initiative with committed funding until 2013–14, which has helped with promotion, revitalization, and preservation of Aboriginal languages.


Citizenship and Immigration Canada, the third largest spender in this area with a \$741 million investment, supported Canada's settlement, integration, and citizenship programs and policies. The Department assists newcomers with settlement and eventual integration into Canadian society as well as the acquisition of Canadian citizenship, which contribute to Canada's economic, social, and cultural development. For example, in its first year of operation, the Foreign Credentials Referral Office offered information, path finding, and referral services on foreign credential recognition processes and the Canadian labour market to close to 20,000 internationally trained individuals.

**Figure 3.4—Distribution of actual spending by federal organization in a diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion, 2007–08**



# The Government of Canada's contribution to a diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion

## Strengthening linguistic duality

The Government of Canada is working to strengthen the country's linguistic duality by supporting French- and English-language minority communities, taking concrete steps to provide Canadians with services in both languages, and giving all young Canadians the opportunity to learn their second official language. The Government of Canada is strengthening Canada's linguistic duality for the benefit of Canadians through Budget 2007's earmarking of an additional \$30 million for 2008–09 and 2009–10 to support future initiatives and its investment of \$1.1 billion over five years in the [Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008–2013](#) . This unprecedented investment will encourage linguistic duality among Canadians and offer support to official-language minority communities in five priority areas: health, justice, immigration, economic development, and arts and culture.

Moreover, the Roadmap aims to address the government's linguistic priorities through action in the following areas: emphasizing the value of linguistic duality among all Canadians, building the future by investing in young people, improving access to services for official-language minority communities, capitalizing on economic benefits, and ensuring efficient governance to better serve Canadians.

## Supporting First Nations women and children on-reserve

Delivering on a key commitment to support First Nations women and children on-reserve, the Government of Canada announced new investments of \$55.6 million for the Family Violence Prevention Program. Of these new investments announced in June 2007, \$2.2 million was allocated for the construction of up to five new shelters through the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's Shelter Enhancement

Program and \$53.4 million will go toward increased operational funds for the existing network of 35 on-reserve shelters as well as the new shelters. The shelters serve approximately 265 First Nations communities. First Nations shelters provide a set of core services to ensure women and children are away from situations of danger and receive appropriate follow-up. Each year, approximately 1,900 women and 2,300 children access those services. Approximately \$7 million is allocated to community-based projects, which are aimed at reducing family violence as well as increasing public awareness. Last year, there were approximately 350 such projects.

## Preservation of individual rights and the *Canadian Human Rights Act*

The Government of Canada amended the *Canadian Human Rights Act*, closing a legislative gap that left many First Nations people without full protection under the Act for 30 years. This is a significant step forward in fulfilling the federal government's commitment to the preservation of individual rights for everyone, including First Nations people governed by the *Indian Act*.

## Education, training, and entrepreneurship

Dedicated to supporting education for First Nations people, \$70 million was invested in community and provincial education agreements and more than \$200 million in education facility projects across the country. Furthermore, the Urban Aboriginal Strategy, which extends job training and entrepreneurship to Aboriginal people living in urban areas, has been renewed with a five-year investment of \$68.5 million.

## Independent First Nations claims resolution tribunal

The Government of Canada has created a new independent tribunal for the resolution of First Nations claims, demonstrating its full commitment to expediting and resolving outstanding specific claims. While over several hundred specific claims have been settled to date, the independent—and equitable—tribunal will provide a fair, fast, and better managed resolution process for specific claims and grievance claims.

## Advancing equality of women

In 2007, the Government of Canada announced \$20 million of funding over two years (\$10 million per year and ongoing) for the Women's Community Fund and the Women's Partnership Fund to facilitate interdepartmental and provincial joint projects that support, for example, improved economic status for women and combatting violence against women and girls. In 2007–08, 14 major outreach, mentoring, and training projects took place, reaching over 21,068 women through the partnership of federal departments, other levels of government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. In 2007–08, 167 projects directly affecting 86,901 women across Canada were funded by the Women's Community Fund.

## Did you know?








Canadian citizenship marked its 60th anniversary in 2007. Special citizenship ceremonies and reaffirmation ceremonies were held in communities across the country to commemorate the event.

In 1947, Canada became the first Commonwealth country to gain its own citizenship legislation. Prior to that, Canadians were considered British subjects living in Canada. The 1947 *Canadian Citizenship Act* provided a framework for other members of the Commonwealth to develop their own citizenship legislation. The current *Citizenship Act* came into force in 1977 and replaced the 1947 legislation. In December 2007, the Government of Canada introduced an amendment to the Act, Bill C-37, to restore citizenship to certain persons who lost or never had Canadian citizenship as a result of outdated provisions in the law. Since the first citizenship legislation was enacted, over 6.1 million people have been granted Canadian citizenship.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2008

## Performance context

To set its programs, expenditures, and performance in context, the Government of Canada is tracking key measures of long-term progress in the outcome area of *a diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion*.

Trend	Indicator	Overview
	Attitudes toward diversity	Public opinion polls indicate that Canadians' attitudes toward diversity appear to be mixed. Of the Canadians who believed they were more tolerant of ethnic groups, personal tolerance of others increased slightly to 29% in 2004, up from 23% in 1991. Support for affirmative action declined from 44% in 1985 to 28% in 2004.
	Attitudes toward linguistic duality 	In 2006, 72% of Canadians said they were personally in favour of bilingualism for all of Canada, a 16% increase since 2003 (56%). Moreover, 68.7% of Canadians agree that having French and English spoken in Canada enhances employment and business opportunities for all Canadians.
	Volunteerism 	In 2004, 45% of Canadians aged 15 and over volunteered some time to charitable and non-profit organizations.
	Political participation 	After declining steadily over the past decade, voter participation in general elections improved in 2006. The voter turnout at the 2006 federal general election reached 65%, up from 61% in 2004, the lowest rate in modern Canadian history.

# A Vibrant Canadian Culture and Heritage

## Background

Canada's vibrant culture and heritage unites its people and is reflected in its people, as well as in its history, art, museums, archives, libraries, civic celebrations, sport, and cultural industries (radio, television, cinema, interactive digital media, communications).

## The Government of Canada's expenditures in the outcome area of a vibrant canadian culture and heritage

The following 20 federal organizations spent close to \$3 billion in the outcome area of *a vibrant Canadian culture and heritage* in 2007–08 through their respective strategic outcomes and program activities:

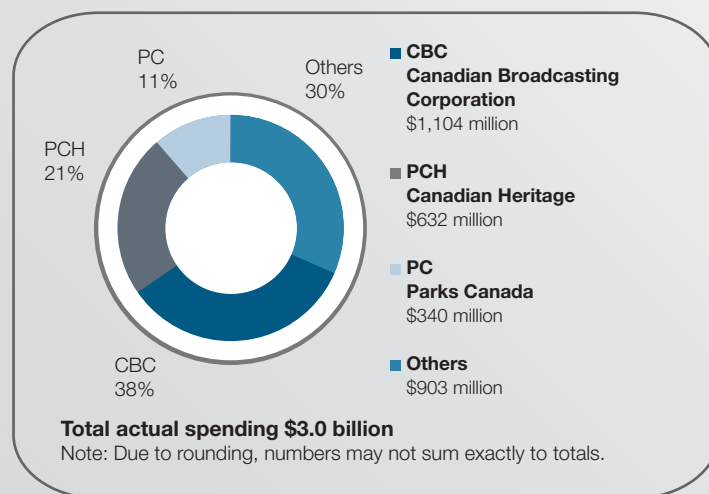
- Canada Council for the Arts
- Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
- Canadian Heritage
- Canadian Museum of Civilization
- Canadian Museum of Nature
- Canadian Museum of Science and Technology
- Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission
- Canadian Space Agency
- Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada
- Library and Archives Canada
- Library of Parliament
- National Arts Centre Corporation
- National Battlefields Commission
- National Capital Commission
- National Film Board
- National Gallery of Canada
- Old Port of Montreal Corporation Inc.
- Parks Canada
- Telefilm Canada
- Veterans Affairs Canada

Canadian Heritage and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) are Canada's foremost cultural institutions and the largest contributors to this outcome area. The CBC's expenditures of \$1.1 billion went to providing Canadians with a national public broadcasting service, and Canadian Heritage's expenditures of \$632 million went to preserving and sharing Canada's culture, which together represent more than 58 per cent of total culture and heritage spending.

Of the \$632 million spent by Canadian Heritage, over \$342 million created opportunities for Canadians to express their culture and much of the Department's spending involved Canadian content initiatives. Approximately \$245 million was spent to support the sharing and blending of ideas and cultures and the preservation of artistic communities.

Of the \$340 million spent by Parks Canada, \$287 million was spent to enhance the experience of visitors to Canada's national parks, national historic sites, and national marine conservation areas. Parks Canada has received more than 22 million Canadian and international visitors. The Agency manages a full range of visitor programs and services, which include pre-trip and on-site planning information, reception, orientation, and interpretation, hiking trails and campgrounds, recreation and safety, post-visit follow-up, and infrastructure.

**Figure 3.5—Distribution of actual spending by federal organization in a vibrant Canadian culture and heritage, 2007–08**






# The Government of Canada's contribution to a vibrant canadian culture and heritage

## Investments in arts and heritage

In 2007, a new investment of \$30 million was earmarked for community events celebrating heritage, arts, and culture through dance, music, drama, and re-enactments of local historical events. This investment complements existing Canadian Heritage arts and heritage programs, which currently reach into some 450 Canadian communities to help strengthen their social, cultural, and economic fabric.

### Did you know?

Originally aired in 2007, “Who Do You Think You Are?”  was a 13-part documentary series featuring the family histories of Canadian celebrities such as General Lewis Mackenzie, Don Cherry, and Margaret Trudeau. Through direct audience participation, the show introduced Canadians to the processes of researching family history and online research, increasing awareness of Library and Archives Canada's resources on Canadian genealogy and historical research.

Source: Library and Archives Canada, 2008

## The 50th anniversary of the Canada Council for the Arts

The Canada Council for the Arts, celebrating its 50th anniversary in 2007, is one of Canada's major institutions promoting Canada's dynamic arts sector through grants to individual artists and arts organizations in some 650 communities across Canada. In Budget 2007, the federal government made a permanent increase of \$30 million to the Canada Council's funding.

## Sport

The Government of Canada continues to provide more tools and resources for Canadians to get involved in sport as a means for living a healthy lifestyle. In 2007–08, Canadian Heritage's Sport Canada program received \$1.5 million of funding over two years to encourage Canadian youth to participate in sport.

## Honouring veterans

On April 9, 2007, 20,000 people (including 8,000 Canadians of whom 5,000 were youth) gathered in France to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge. During the ceremony, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II dedicated the newly restored Canadian National Vimy Memorial. Other notables in attendance included the Canadian and French prime ministers. Thousands also attended ceremonies in Canada. The ceremonies paid homage to the sacrifices and recognized the achievements of all those who participated in the Battle of Vimy Ridge in 1917, highlighting the importance of passing the torch of remembrance to the youth of today. The Memorial, one of the thirteen Canadian First World War monuments that underwent restorative work, received approximately 750,000 visitors in 2007–08. Visitors to all thirteen monuments totalled 1 million, an overall 34 per cent increase from the previous year.

## Performance context

To set its programs, expenditures, and performance in context, the Government of Canada is tracking key measures of long-term progress in the outcome area of a *vibrant Canadian culture and heritage*.

Trend	Indicator	Overview
▲	Participation in cultural and heritage activities ↻	From 1998 to 2005, cultural participation among the Canadian population aged 15 and over was on the rise in almost all areas. For instance, professional concert and performance attendance increased from 35% to 41%, while gallery and museum visits grew from 22% to 26%. The movie-going rate of 60% in 2005, however, remained almost identical to the 1998 rate of 59%.



# *International Affairs*



## Context

For the Government of Canada, international affairs revolve around the continuous development and implementation of its foreign and defence policies, which meet international challenges and opportunities through a combination of diplomatic, development, migration, trade, and investment strategies.

The Government of Canada plays a major role on the international scene and through its strategic investments, policies, and partnerships strives to ensure the following:

- freedom, democracy, human rights, and rule of law;
- a secure world;
- sustainable development through reducing poverty internationally;
- a healthy and beneficial North American partnership; and
- the advancement of the country's international commercial interests.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures for International Affairs

In 2007–08, a total of 19 federal organizations delivered \$26.9 billion in programs and services contributing to Canada's international affairs.

**Table 4—Comparison of 2007–08 planned and actual spending by the Government of Canada for the International Affairs outcome areas (\$ billions)**

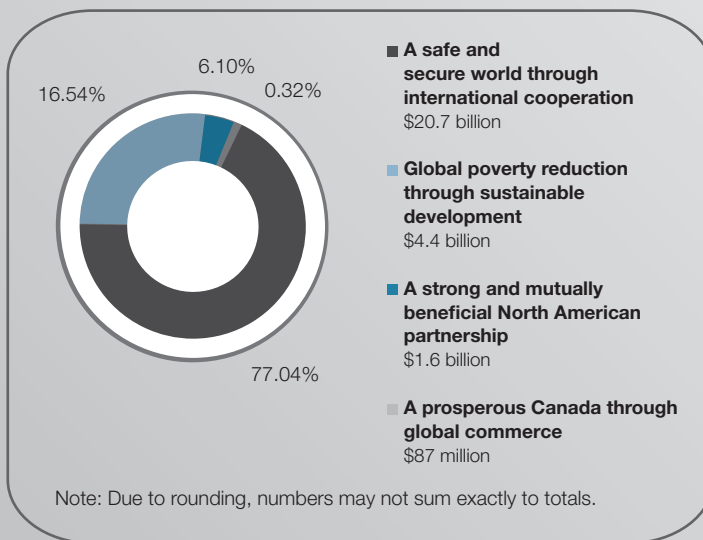
OUTCOME AREA	Main Estimates	Planned Spending*	Actual Spending
A safe and secure world through international cooperation	19.2	21.2	20.7
Global poverty reduction through sustainable development	3.7	3.8	4.4
A strong and mutually beneficial North American partnership	1.7	1.7	1.6
A prosperous Canada through global commerce	0.9	0.9	0.1 <sup>†</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>\$26.9</b>

\* Planned spending is derived from departmental RPPs.

† The difference between planned and actual spending is largely attributable to a number of Canada Account transactions related to aircraft financing not going forward as a result of Canada's signing of the Aircraft Sector Understanding.

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

**Figure 4.1 — Breakdown of actual spending in International Affairs (\$26.9 billion) by outcome area for fiscal year 2007–08**



National Defence, the Canadian International Development Agency, and Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada are the federal organizations with the largest expenditures for the delivery of programs and services related to the International Affairs spending area.

In 2007–08, National Defence<sup>1</sup> spent roughly \$17.5 billion to:

- increase the capacity of the Canadian Forces to better meet the defence and security needs of the country;
- contribute to a secure world in response to the interests and values of the federal government, the Canadian people, and the international community; and
- conduct operations.

The Canadian International Development Agency spent approximately \$3.5 billion in 2007–08 on programs and initiatives that meet the international development goals under Canada's foreign policy objectives, provide ongoing support to Canadians in international development, and promote informed action by those Canadians.

Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada spent approximately \$2.1 billion to ensure that Canada's diplomatic and commercial interests are advanced internationally and that Canadians serving in Government of Canada missions abroad are effectively served and supported by a connected network capable of responding to needs for housing, information technology, and administrative services.

1. Note that while all of National Defence's program activities have been aligned to the *safe and secure world through international cooperation* outcome area, the Department makes a much broader contribution to the government's economic, social, and international outcomes. For information on how National Defence contributes to other outcome areas, refer to the National Defence 2007–08 Departmental Performance Report.

# A Safe and Secure World Through International Cooperation

## Background

Programs and services in this outcome area are directed toward the long-term goals of creating a safer world through international cooperation and ensuring freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. To this end, the Government of Canada is working with domestic and international partners to improve global defence and security through military and police activities and peace support operations, which include the following: the promotion of human security, human rights, and refugee protection; the support of democratic development and good governance; counter-terrorism capacity building; efforts to reduce crime; efforts to combat the proliferation of weapons; disaster risk reduction and response; and the safe and secure movement of people and goods. All these measures reflect the broad engagement of Canadian civil society in international cooperation.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures in the outcome area of a safe and secure world through international cooperation

The eight federal organizations listed below spent \$20.7 billion in the outcome area of *a safe and secure world through international cooperation* in 2007–08 through their respective strategic outcomes and program activities:

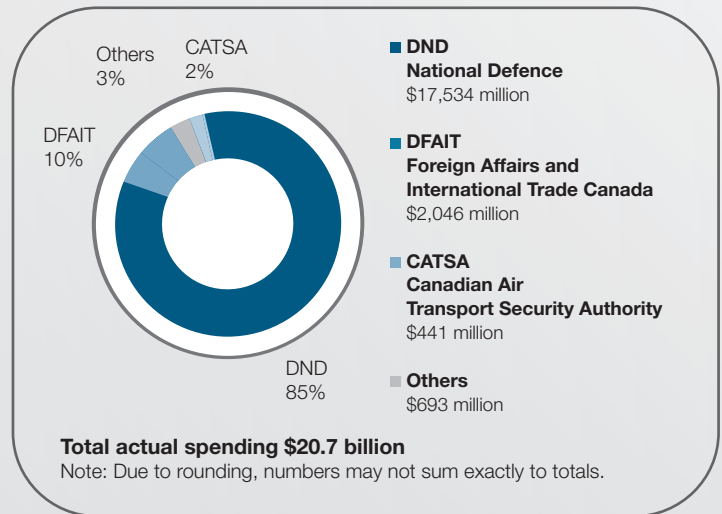
- Canadian Air Transport Security Authority
- Canadian Security Intelligence Service
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada
- Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
- Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada
- National Defence
- Public Prosecution Service of Canada
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police

National Defence had the largest expenditures in this outcome area, spending approximately \$17.5 billion in 2007–08 to strengthen the capacity of the Canadian Forces to meet defence and security commitments, to conduct operations, and to serve the interests of Canadians both domestically and abroad.

Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada spent approximately \$2 billion to advance Canadian interests internationally, ensuring that Canadians as well as the government are served abroad.

The Canadian Air Transport Security Authority spent \$441 million on programs that addressed the protection of Canadian passengers and key elements of the air transportation system identified by the government as needing improvement. These programs included airport screening procedures for passengers, non-passengers, and baggage and the acquisition and use of explosive detection systems at airports.

**Figure 4.2— Distribution of actual spending by federal organization in a safe and secure world through international cooperation, 2007–08**



### The Government of Canada's contribution to a safe and secure world through international cooperation

#### Improved defence and security

In 2007–08, National Defence continued to support the Government of Canada in developing and implementing the *Canada First* Defence Strategy, which represents a firm commitment to rebuild the Canadian Forces into a first-class, modern military capable of providing enhanced security for Canadians. Supported by predictable, long-term funding, the 20-year plan will deliver a fully integrated, flexible, multi-role, and combat-capable military through balanced investments across the four pillars upon which military capabilities are built: personnel, equipment, readiness, and infrastructure.

Building on the federal government's investment in the military over the past two years, Budget 2008 provided a commitment of long-term stable defence funding beginning in fiscal year 2011–12, raising the annual rate of increase of National Defence's budget to 2 per cent from the current 1.5 per cent. This commitment is expected to represent an additional \$12 billion over 20 years.

#### Promotion of human rights and refugee protection

Through initiatives administered by the Canadian International Development Agency, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Government of Canada has pledged to contribute \$555 million over five years for the rebuilding and development of Haiti. The government is also contributing to the stabilization of the security situation in Haiti and the long-term goal of enhancing political and economic development by supporting the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

Citizenship and Immigration Canada, in collaboration with its partners, works internationally to promote the Canadian vision of the benefits of managed migration, which include minimized risks for the countries of destination as well as for migrants, viable programs that address labour market issues and demographics, and economic benefits. Canada's Refugee System, led by Citizenship and Immigration Canada, provides refugee protection to thousands of people every year, both in Canada and abroad. Canada operates one of the largest refugee resettlement programs in the world. In 2007 alone, it resettled refugees of approximately 70 different nationalities. These refugees included 7,574 government-assisted refugees and 3,588 refugees supported by private sponsors in Canada.

#### Did you know?

By providing a contribution of \$5 million to support the operations of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada has supported efforts to bring justice to the victims of the brutal decade-long armed conflict that resulted in the deaths of over 70,000 civilians.

The Special Court's work has been praised for helping to bring stability to Sierra Leone and enhancing effective governance and transparency in Africa. The Special Court has successfully prosecuted some of the worst perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity and is currently trying former Liberian President Charles Taylor, who is accused of backing rebel militias to gain control of the diamond producing areas and of having masterminded unlawful killings, sexual and physical violence, forced conscription of child soldiers, and attacks on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone.

Source: Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, 2007–08

The resettlement program is complemented by the refugee protection system, which operates domestically and is for individuals who seek refugee protection upon or after their arrival in Canada. In 2007, a total of 28,523 individuals from across Canada made a claim for refugee protection. This total represents an increase of 24 per cent over the 2006 total of 22,951.

### Did you know?

The Stabilization and Reconstruction Task Force (START) is Canada's key mechanism for providing timely, whole-of-government responses to international crises. In 2007–08, START funded over 200 projects to support conflict prevention, crisis response, peace and stabilization operations, and peacekeeping capacity. Of these, 96 projects targeted three priority countries (Afghanistan, Sudan, and Haiti) and four fragile states.

Source: Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, 2007–08

## Democratic development and good governance

In 2007–08, the Government of Canada committed \$349 million in funding to help rebuild a free, democratic, and peaceful Afghanistan. Through the [Global Peace and Security Fund](#) , Canada's primary vehicle for delivering peace and security initiatives, funding was provided for more training of the Afghan National Police and Army, which will allow them to take increasing responsibility for security in Kandahar and throughout the country.

Currently, Canada has more than 2,900 personnel deployed internationally to defend Canadian values and interests while contributing to international peace, security, and stability. Reservists comprise 13 per cent of National Defence's deployed strength abroad, including one in seven soldiers in Afghanistan.

## Counter-terrorism capacity building

The Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building (CTCB) Program, administered by Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada's CTCB Secretariat, provides training, funding, equipment, and technical as well as legal assistance to other states to help them develop the capacity to prevent and respond to terrorist activity.





### Reducing crime

Quality federal policing is at the core of reducing crime in Canada. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police's Federal and International Operations (FIO) programs work to ensure the safety and security of Canadians and their institutions, domestically and globally, through intelligence-based prevention, detection, investigation, and law enforcement measures taken against terrorism, organized crime, and other criminal activity. In 2007–08, spending on FIO programs was \$651 million. One such program under FIO is the Integrated Border Enforcement Teams program, a horizontal initiative that takes an international and integrated approach to the enhancement of border integrity and security at the Canada–U.S. border. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is a core partner of this border enforcement initiative, which works to identify and investigate persons or organizations that pose a threat to national security or are engaged in organized crime. Other partners are the Canada Border Services Agency, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection/Office of the Border Patrol, the U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

### Combatting the proliferation of weapons

In 2002, under Canada's leadership, the G8 launched the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. The G8 has committed to raising up to US\$20 billion over 10 years to prevent terrorists, or those who harbour them, from acquiring weapons and materials of mass destruction. The Government of Canada has committed up to \$1 billion over 10 years. In 2007–08, through Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada's Global Partnership Program, the federal government continued to work to destroy chemical weapons, dismantle nuclear submarines, improve the safety of nuclear and other radio-active materials, promote the non-proliferation of biological weapons, and reintegrate former weapons scientists (who became underemployed or unemployed with the collapse of the Soviet Union) into the scientific community.


### Disaster risk reduction and response

Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada's Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Response Group and the Canadian International Development Agency's Natural Disaster Response and NGO Relations Unit continuously monitor and assess notifications about foreign natural disasters from scientific observation centres, relief organizations, and Canada's network of embassies abroad and are responsible for coordinating responses on behalf of the government.



## Performance context

To put its programs, expenditures, and performance in context, the Government of Canada is tracking key measures of long-term progress in the outcome area of *a safe and secure world through international cooperation*.

Trend	Indicator	Overview
▲	<a href="#">Armed conflicts</a> 	In 2007, there were 30 armed conflicts in 26 countries, slightly up from 29 conflicts in 25 countries in 2006. However, there has been a general decline in armed conflicts since 1996, when the number worldwide was 40.

# Global Poverty Reduction Through Sustainable Development

## Background

Canada is made up of diverse peoples from around the world. As such, Canadians realize that the life we enjoy here increasingly depends on helping to improve the quality of life for people in other countries. Canada's future is linked with the futures of people around the world who are struggling with the major challenges of:

- securing democracy and human rights;
- building effective and accountable governance;
- improving standards of living; and
- managing the environment in a sustainable way.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures in the outcome area of global poverty reduction through sustainable development

The following three federal organizations spent \$4.4 billion in the outcome area of *global poverty reduction through sustainable development* in 2007–08 through their respective strategic outcomes and program activities:

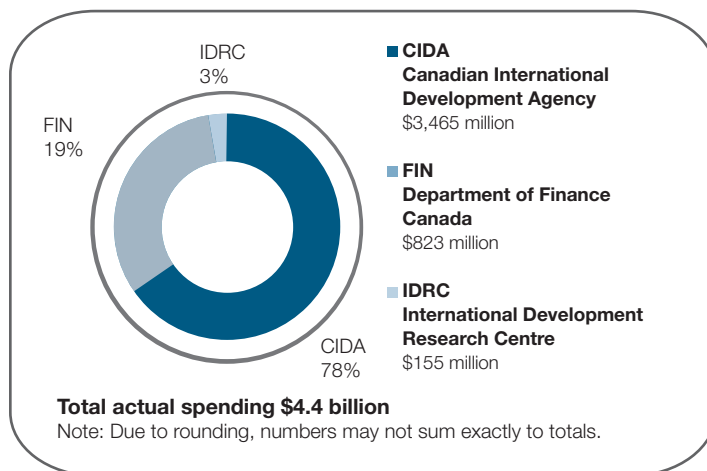
- Canadian International Development Agency
- Department of Finance Canada
- International Development Research Centre

The Canadian International Development Agency spent approximately \$3.5 billion, which represents the largest expenditure for this outcome area. The Canadian International Development Agency is chiefly responsible for Canada's aid program, which seeks to reduce poverty and support sustainable development globally.

The Department of Finance Canada spent approximately \$823 million in payments to international financial institutions and in support of debt relief in poor countries.

Through science and technology and the creation of local research communities, the International Development Research Centre helps developing countries find long-term solutions to the social, economic, and environmental challenges facing them. In 2007–08, the International Development Research Centre spent approximately \$155 million on this outcome area.

**Figure 4.3—Distribution of actual spending by federal organization in *global poverty reduction through sustainable development*, 2007–08**



## The Government of Canada's contribution to global poverty reduction through sustainable development

### Restoring capacity in countries in crisis

Canada assumes a critical role in restoring stable and secure environments in fragile states around the world. For instance, through a countrywide strategy conducted in 2007–08, the federal government endeavoured to create the conditions for long-term peace, stability, and prosperity in Sudan, including Darfur. Both humanitarian and early recovery efforts were key elements of the government's strategy for assisting and protecting civilians and promoting stability in Sudan and neighbouring countries. Results of those efforts included feeding 5.7 million Sudanese, 3 million of whom were in Darfur, through the World Food Programme (WFP), vaccinating 1.2 million children against measles and 2.4 million against polio, and distributing 4.6 million textbooks in primary schools. In Afghanistan, the WFP delivered over 219,000 metric tonnes of food aid to over 6.5 million people.

The Canadian International Development Agency's development assistance program in Haiti focusses on basic needs, access to basic services, infrastructure, social stability, and governance. In 2007–08, access to basic services, such as health and education, received the largest portion of the Agency's financial resources, though funding also went to such projects as supporting the Parliament, strengthening the judicial system, reclaiming and building community infrastructure (roads, schools, and hospitals), job creation, waste management, and sanitation.

### Reconstruction and development of Afghanistan

In 2007–08, the Canadian International Development Agency's aid program in Afghanistan was delivered as part of a coordinated whole-of-government effort with Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, National Defence, and other departments. In response to the needs identified by the Government of Afghanistan, the country received a total Canadian disbursement of \$349 million. Approximately \$280 million in reconstruction and development assistance to Afghanistan came from the Canadian International Development Agency and the remaining \$69 million from Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada as part of an increasingly integrated effort that combines the resources and expertise of development specialists, diplomats, military personnel, police officers, and corrections experts.

#### Did you know?

The World Bank has reported that progress is being made on a number of human development fronts over the last generation. For instance, life expectancy has increased by nine years; the percentage of people living on less than \$1 per day has dropped from 27.9 per cent to 19.4 per cent owing, in part, to rapid growth in Southeast Asia, China, and India; access to basic education has increased dramatically, especially for girls in Africa; and democratic governance is strengthening in all regions of the world.

Source: World Development Indicators, 2008

To fund an increased presence and focus in Afghanistan, and Kandahar in particular, the Government of Canada announced an increase of \$600 million in aid, totalling \$1.9 billion for the 2001–11 period, subject to changes in the complex Afghanistan environment. Also, the government intends to increase its focus on Kandahar, raising its allotment from 17 per cent to 50 per cent of the total Canadian budget for Afghanistan.

The promotion and protection of human rights is vital to strengthening the ability of civil society organizations to bring about positive change in human and institutional attitudes and behaviour. In Afghanistan, human rights abuses are pervasive. The Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), with the Canadian International Development Agency's support, advocates for and raises awareness of human rights. During the past year, the AIHRC investigated over 650 claims of human rights abuses and educated thousands of people on the fundamentals of human rights, including community and religious leaders, officials and staff in government institutions, and members of the Afghan National Army and Police, through workshops, media broadcasts, and meetings. The AIHRC also distributed 153,000 copies of its human rights magazine throughout Afghanistan.

Under the Taliban, girls were forbidden to participate in formal education and only 700,000 boys received any formal education. The re-establishment of the formal school system and the reintegration of girls within it will help break the cycle of illiteracy among Afghan women. With the Canadian International Development Agency's support, over 9,062 schools have been built or reclaimed and approximately 6 million children, one-third of whom are girls, are now going to school.

In 2007, the Government of Canada pledged its support to the Afghan Ministry of Education by making the greatest single contribution to its Education Quality Improvement Project, Afghanistan's largest education program and the cornerstone of its National Education Strategic Plan. A portion of the \$60 million commitment will be invested in the construction or renovation of over 50 schools and the training of over 3,000 teachers in Kandahar Province.

### Improving living standards

At the 2007 G8 Summit, the Government of Canada reaffirmed its commitment to contribute \$450 million (between 2006–16) to support efforts to strengthen health systems and health outcomes in Africa and \$25 million to the Education for All—Fast Track Initiative to help developing countries establish sound national education plans. The government also announced an increase in annual funding from \$100 million to \$150 million for basic education in Africa.

In the global fight against HIV/AIDS, the government continues to concentrate its attention on four principal areas: prevention and prevention technologies, strengthening health systems, promoting women's empowerment, and promoting the rights and protection of children infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS. In addition to ongoing funding,

\$120 million in new resources over the next two years has been earmarked to support initiatives such as vaccine and microbicide research, implementation of country-specific strategies, and increased efforts in prevention, education, and care. The Government of Canada committed \$250 million—\$125 million in 2006 and \$125 million in 2007—to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, of which approximately \$150 million will be directed to Africa and \$45 million to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, half of which will benefit Africa. Also, the government plans to commit up to \$230 million in support of an Advance Market Commitments project to develop a vaccine for pneumococcal disease.

#### Did you know?

Since 2003, the Government of Canada has cancelled \$568 million of debt owed by African countries. This includes cancellation of all the debt owed by eight African countries meeting the criteria of the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Four other African countries remain eligible to benefit from full debt cancellation from Canada.

Source: Department of Finance Canada, 2007–08

## Performance context

To put its programs, expenditures, and performance in context, the Government of Canada is tracking key measures of long-term progress in the outcome area of *global poverty reduction through sustainable development*.

Trend	Indicator	Overview
	Official development assistance (ODA) as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) 	In 2007, the Government of Canada contributed 0.28% of its gross national income to official development assistance, slightly down from 0.29% in 2006

# A Strong and Mutually Beneficial North American Partnership

## Background

The North American continent, shared by Canada, the U.S., and Mexico, has a combined population of approximately 436 million people. Sharing a commitment to the social well-being, economic success, and safety and security of its citizens, Canada and its North American neighbours cooperate in areas such as security, defence, trade facilitation, transportation, the environment, and public health. Collaboration between the three governments helps build a common vision of a stronger, more secure, and more prosperous continent.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures in the outcome area of a strong and mutually beneficial North American partnership

The six federal organizations listed below spent \$1.6 billion in the outcome area of a *strong and mutually beneficial North American partnership* in 2007–08 through their respective strategic outcomes and program activities:

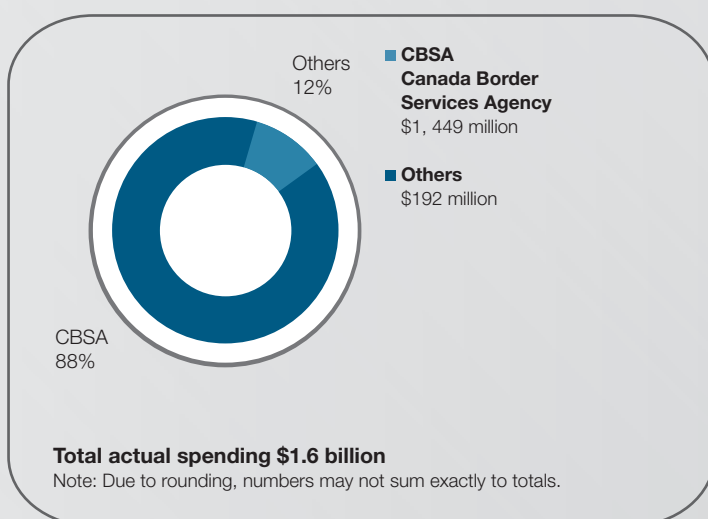
- Canada Border Services Agency
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- Canadian Space Agency
- International Joint Commission
- NAFTA Secretariat, Canadian Section
- Security Intelligence Review Committee

The Canada Border Services Agency, which is responsible for managing Canada's borders, accounts for approximately \$1.4 billion of the total spending for this outcome area. Of these expenditures, approximately \$662 million supported programs and services that ensure the fairness of cross-border trade, compliance with border legislation, and travel safety. Roughly \$403 million of the funding was used for effective and efficient border management, which ensures the safety and security of Canadians, and the remaining \$379 million contributed to the development and application of technologies to modernize border management.



Other federal organizations that contribute to this outcome area include the Canadian Space Agency, which participates in Canadian and international space exploration and space-related science initiatives, and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, which works to protect public health by safeguarding Canadians from threats to Canada's food supply and agricultural resource base.

**Figure 4.4—Distribution of actual spending by federal organization in a strong and mutually beneficial North American partnership, 2007–08**



## The Government of Canada's contribution to a strong and mutually beneficial North American partnership

### The Canada–U.S. border

An open trade system is critical to Canada's economic prosperity, considering there is roughly \$2 billion each day in cross-border trade with the U.S. Equally critical is the need to protect the border and Canadians from potential threats. In Budget 2008, the federal government committed \$174 million over the next two years to strengthen the infrastructure, regulations, and cooperative frameworks that ensure border security and cross-border efficiency between Canada and the U.S.

Building on an investment of approximately \$10 billion in border security and law enforcement since 2000, the Government of Canada redirected \$75 million (over two years) to the Canada Border Services Agency for the effective management of the Canada–U.S. border.

### NEXUS

Budget 2008 committed \$14 million over two years for the expansion of the NEXUS program, a joint venture to simplify border crossings, while enhancing security, for low-risk, pre-approved travellers into Canada and the U.S. The program facilitates trade, travel, and commerce, while ensuring the continued protection of Canada from external threats.



### Cross-border security

In 2008, the Government of Canada invested \$6 million over two years to support the provinces and territories with the introduction of enhanced driver's licences. Additionally, the government committed to developing higher-security electronic passports by 2011 and doubling the length of their validity to 10 years.

The Government of Canada is investing \$15 million over two years for the establishment of a permanent facility at the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence Seaway Marine Security Operations Centre to enhance security in the region. The Operations Centre enables federal organizations to work together to collect, analyze, and share information on marine and cross-border traffic that is pertinent to the security of the region. Canadian Integrated Border Enforcement Teams have been very successful in promoting cross-border collaboration with their U.S. counterparts and will shortly be extended into other jurisdictions across the border. In addition, work is underway to finalize an agreement that will enable collaboration on maritime cross-border law enforcement. The “Shiprider” agreement will enable the joint participation of American and Canadian law enforcement authorities on vessels in shared waterways.

### The Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America

Beginning in 2008, the Government of Canada is spending \$29 million over two years to meet the priorities established under the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America (SPP), a trilateral initiative between Canada, the U.S., and Mexico launched in 2005. In August 2007, at the North American Leaders' Summit in Montebello, Quebec, the following five priority areas were announced:

- enhancing the global competitiveness of North America;
- safe food and products;
- sustainable energy and the environment;
- smart and secure borders; and
- emergency management and preparedness.

The \$29 million will be allocated to the following initiatives under the SPP:

- greater efficiency at the Canada–U.S. border through better cross-border communications systems and improved wait-time information;
- elimination of duplicate baggage screening on connecting flights within North America;
- increased cooperation on projects in the chemical, automotive, and transportation sectors;
- greater protection of the North American food supply through vulnerability assessments; and
- improved trilateral cooperation on energy research and achieving compatibility of energy standards for key consumer products.

These initiatives are aimed at addressing consumer needs, increasing business competitiveness, and enhancing North American security.

#### Did you know?

Roughly 18,500 commercial transport trucks cross the border at 130 ports of entry every day, largely contributing to the \$2 billion in trade that flows between Canada and the U.S. in a given day.

The Canada Border Services Agency's eManifest initiative is helping to ensure that goods travel across the border securely and efficiently by requiring all carriers, importers, brokers, and freight-forwarders to submit commercial information electronically before they reach the border. The eManifest initiative allows entry of low-risk goods into Canada to meet consumer demand, while enabling Canada Border Service Agency officers to identify high-risk shipments before they arrive. While protecting Canadians from potential health, safety, and security threats, this initiative is also helping to strengthen the world's largest trading relationship.

Source: Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America, <http://www.spp-psp.gc.ca>



## North American Free Trade Agreement

The *North American Free Trade Agreement* (NAFTA) has helped participating countries Canada, the U.S., and Mexico triple trade since 1993 to an estimated \$1 trillion in 2008. As a result of NAFTA, consumers have an increased variety of goods and services that are less expensive, businesses have been encouraged to increase their North American investment, and millions of jobs have been created in all three countries. NAFTA and its two side agreements,

the *North American Agreement on Labour Cooperation* (NAALC) and the *North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation* (NAAEC), continue to be key to the enhancement of North America's competitive edge in the increasingly connected and fast-paced global marketplace.

## Performance context

To put its programs, expenditures, and performance in context, the Government of Canada is tracking key measures of long-term progress in the outcome area of *a strong and mutually beneficial North American partnership*.

Trend	Indicator	Overview
▲	Merchandise trade 	<p>Merchandise imports: In 2007, Canadian merchandise imports from the U.S. totalled \$270.4 billion, or 65% of all Canadian imports. This represents an increase of 2.1% from 2006. In 2007, Canadian merchandise imports from countries other than the U.S. totalled \$145.4 billion, or 35% of all Canadian imports. This represents a 4.2% increase from 2006.</p> <p>Merchandise exports: In 2007, Canadian merchandise exports to the U.S. totalled \$355.3 billion, or 76.4% of all exports for Canada that year. This represents a decrease of 1.6% from 2006. In 2007, merchandise exports to countries other than the U.S. totalled \$109.9 billion, or 23.6% of all Canadian exports. This represents a 16% increase from 2006.</p>

# A Prosperous Canada Through Global Commerce

## Background

Creating new trade and investment opportunities is critical to the success of Canadian business. Canada reached its current level of prosperity, in part, as a result of international trade and investment.

Canada is currently the ninth largest merchandise trader with the ninth largest economy in the world; the country has certainly prospered from the global economy. The Government of Canada works to ensure the advancement of Canada's position, with respect to trade and investment, in the international marketplace. By expanding the market share of current trading partners, while exploring potential opportunities with new ones and capitalizing on Canada's considerable geographical and transportation advantages, the federal government is delivering the benefits of global prosperity to Canada and Canadians.

## The Government of Canada's expenditures in the outcome area of a prosperous Canada through global commerce

The four federal organizations listed below spent \$86.8 million in the outcome area of a *prosperous Canada through global commerce* in 2007–08 through their respective strategic outcomes and program activities:

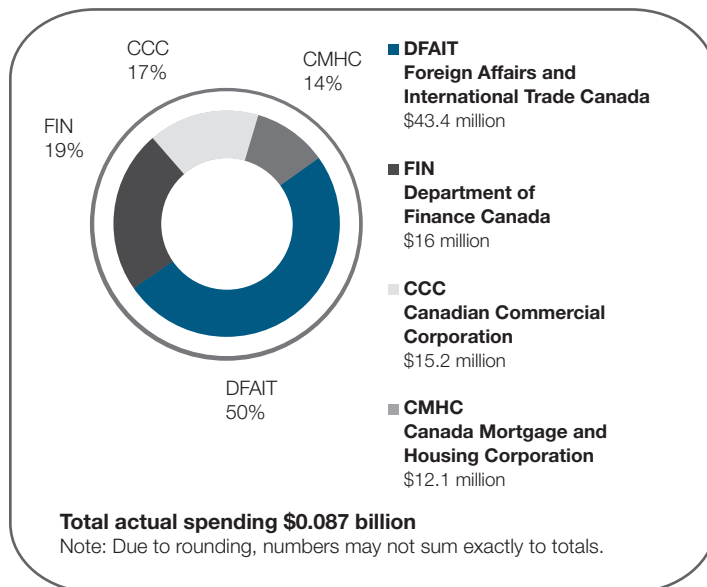
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- Canadian Commercial Corporation
- Department of Finance Canada
- Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada

Of these four federal organizations, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada spent the most in this outcome area to advance Canada's commercial interests internationally, with expenditures of \$43.4 million in 2007–08.

With expenditures of approximately \$16 million in this outcome area, the Department of Finance Canada is building a stronger international trade and investment system that will open markets, enhance the competitiveness of domestic industries, and expand access to major foreign markets for Canadian exports and investments.

The Canadian Commercial Corporation spent roughly \$15.2 million in 2007–08 to bring foreign government buyers and Canadian exporters together in defence markets and in emerging and developing country markets.

**Figure 4.5—Distribution of actual spending by federal organization in a prosperous Canada through global commerce, 2007–08**



## The Government of Canada's contribution to a prosperous Canada through global commerce

### Global Commerce Strategy

In Budget 2008, the federal government announced, through the Global Commerce Strategy, its commitment to improving Canada's competitiveness and its support of Canadian businesses pursuing opportunities in the global marketplace. To this end, the Government of Canada is:

- augmenting Canadian commercial engagement in global value chains;
- securing competitive terms of access to the global marketplace as well as networks for Canadian businesses;
- increasing foreign direct investment in Canada and Canadian direct investment internationally; and establishing stronger linkages between Canada's science and technology community and global innovation networks.

### Trade opportunities at home and abroad

In 2007–08, the Government of Canada initiated steps to establish trade offices in India and Mongolia. It plans to establish 10 new trade offices in China, Mexico, and Brazil to help provide Canadian companies with the tools they need to access global supply chains for the expansion of commercial activities internationally.

Moreover, expansion of the Trade Commissioner Service is underway with four new satellite offices in Canada, which brings the total to 17 across the country. The Service encourages small- and medium-sized Canadian enterprises to seek out international opportunities and helps them succeed in new markets.

The Government of Canada continued to make progress throughout the year on its international trade objectives through various multilateral, regional, and bilateral forums. Canada participated in the work on the accessions to the World Trade Organization (WTO) of ten prospective members, helping to pave the way for Ukraine and Cape Verde to become full WTO members in 2008. Implementation of commitments made by the NAFTA Free Trade Commission, which would foster a stronger, more competitive North America, was ongoing in 2007–08.

In January 2008, Canada signed free trade agreements with the States of the European Free Trade Association (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland) and with Peru, marking the first new agreements of this kind in more than six years. Negotiations with Colombia were also concluded in 2007–08. The agreements with Peru and Colombia were accompanied by labour and environmental side agreements.

Negotiations for trade opportunities with Korea, the Caribbean region, the Dominican Republic, Jordan, Singapore, and four Central American countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua) are ongoing.

### Did you know?

The Government of Canada considers India to be a priority market and is delivering on commitments made to strengthen its relationship with India. In March 2007, Canada led a trade mission to India to increase two-way investment, stimulate exports, and focus on promoting Canada's world-class infrastructure capabilities, particularly in construction, architecture, design, engineering, and telecommunications. In June 2007, India and Jordan concluded negotiations on a [Foreign Investment Protection and Promotion Agreement](#), providing added security to the legal framework for two-way investment.

In 2007, Canadian exports to India reached \$1.7 billion, marking a 55 per cent increase over 2005, and Canadian imports from India reached \$1.9 billion, marking a 7.4 per cent increase over 2005.

Source: Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, 2007–08

### International air agreements

New Canadian air agreements with Jordan, Kuwait, Ireland, Iceland, New Zealand, Singapore, Mexico, Barbados, the Philippines, and Panama were concluded in 2007–08. Additionally, negotiations have been initiated for a comprehensive open skies agreement to govern air services between Canada and 27 European Union countries, including 8 countries where air service arrangements presently do not exist.

## Performance context

To put its programs, expenditures, and performance in context, the Government of Canada is tracking key measures of long-term progress in the outcome area of a *prosperous Canada through global commerce*.

Trend	Indicator	Overview
▲	<a href="#">Canada's investment position</a> 	<p>Canadian direct investment abroad: Since 1986, Canadian direct investment abroad has grown eightfold, from \$64.8 billion to \$530 billion in 2006.</p> <p>Foreign direct investment: Since 1986, the level of foreign direct investment in Canada has increased by 367%, from \$96.1 billion to \$437.8 billion in 2006.</p>



# Government Affairs



## Context

The Government of Canada works to ensure that the business of government is managed in a sound, accountable, and integrated manner. Various measures, legislated initiatives, and activities are underway to modernize administrative operations in the government—to put in place the management policies, practices, and tools that enable collaboration and contribute to well managed and accountable government affairs.

There are many ways in which federal organizations that contribute to Government Affairs help other government departments and agencies meet their responsibilities, deliver on their core mandates, serve Canadians better, and ultimately contribute to the 13 Government of Canada outcome areas. For example, the organizations:

- facilitate the delivery of a multitude of government services to Canadians, making it easier for individuals, organizations, and businesses to successfully interact with the government;
- provide advice and support to the prime minister, Cabinet, and Cabinet committees;
- help maintain and enforce a rigorous stewardship of public resources;
- offer information technology, telecommunications, research, translation, or auditing services to other federal departments and agencies;
- foster and sustain modern, effective, results-driven management and leadership across the public service;
- provide advisory, litigation, and legislative services to the government and facilitate citizen access to the judicial system;
- purchase goods and services, from office supplies to expert advisory services to military uniforms; and
- safeguard and foster the integrity, political neutrality, and representativeness of the public service through audits, reviews, and investigations conducted according to the values of fairness, access, and transparency.



## The Government of Canada's expenditures for Government Affairs

In 2007–08, the following 31 federal organizations spent \$13.4 billion in the area of Government Affairs:

- Canada Post Corporation
- Canada Public Service Agency
- Canada Revenue Agency
- Canada School of Public Service
- Canadian Forces Grievance Board
- Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat
- Courts Administration Service
- Department of Finance Canada
- Department of Justice Canada
- First Nations Statistical Institute
- Governor General, Department
- House of Commons
- Human Resources and Social Development Canada
- Library of Parliament
- Office of the Auditor General of Canada
- Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs
- Office of the Conflict of Interest and Ethics Commissioner
- Office of the Registrar of Lobbyists
- Privy Council Office
- Public Appointments Commission Secretariat
- Public Sector Integrity Canada
- Public Service Commission of Canada
- Public Service Labour Relations Board
- Public Service Staffing Tribunal
- Public Works and Government Services Canada
- RCMP External Review Committee
- Senate Ethics Officer
- Statistics Canada
- Supreme Court of Canada
- The Senate
- Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat

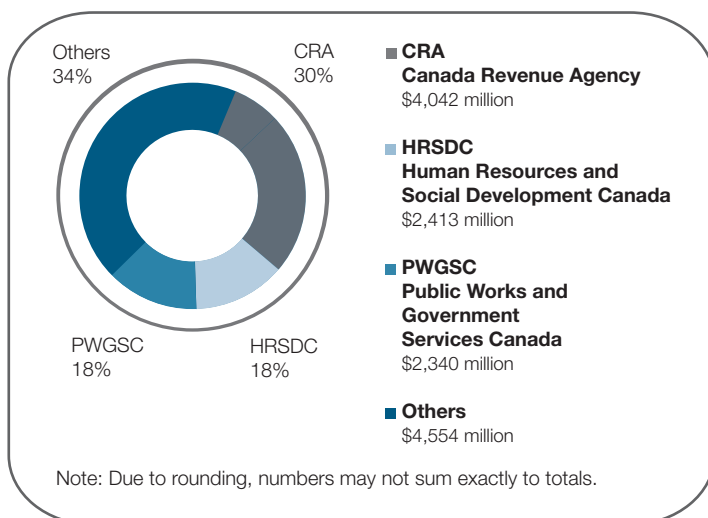
**Table 5—Comparison of 2007–08 planned and actual spending for Government Affairs (\$ billions)**

SPENDING AREA	Main Estimates	Planned Spending*	Actual Spending
Government Affairs	13.2	15.3	13.4

\* Planned spending is derived from departmental RPPs.



**Figure 5.1 — Distribution of actual spending by federal organization in Government Affairs (\$13.4 billion) for fiscal year 2007–08**



The Canada Revenue Agency, Human Resources and Social Development Canada, and Public Works and Government Services Canada are the federal organizations that contribute the largest amounts, through the delivery of programs and services, to the Government Affairs spending area.

The Canada Revenue Agency spent approximately \$4 billion in this spending area, primarily for initiatives that ensure Canadians meet their tax obligations in order to protect Canada's revenue base. Canada's revenue base provides the funding necessary to meet Canada's social and economic objectives. This funding was also used to administer and deliver benefit payments to Canadian families and individuals.

Human Resources and Social Development Canada contributed approximately \$2.4 billion to this spending area, primarily for the provision of programs and services to Canadians through Service Canada. This increase from 2006–07 actual spending is accounted for by Common Experience Payments—a trust account established in 2007–08 for the one-time compensation of former residents of Indian Residential Schools.

Public Works and Government Services Canada also contributed a significant amount to Government Affairs, totalling nearly \$2.3 billion. This funding was used for overseeing the sound management of central services provided to federal organizations across government.

Approximately \$1.9 billion was spent by the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat on programs and initiatives that assure the government is well managed (through policy development and oversight), is accountable, and is allocating resources to achieve results.

### Public service renewal

The public service of Canada is the nation's largest employer, with 255,000 core federal public service employees. However, it faces significant challenges associated with an aging workforce and increasingly competitive labour markets. To address these challenges, federal organizations are committed to public service renewal and ensuring that a highly competent, non-partisan public service is able to support the government in the delivery of programs and services to Canadians. Key elements that continue to drive the advancement of public service renewal include the following:

- human resources planning to understand future requirements, over the short and long term;
- better recruitment to renew and sustain capacity at all levels;
- investing in people and leadership through training and development; and
- enabling human resources infrastructure through efficient and user-friendly processes that support interdepartmental recruitment, development, and planning.

Recruiting the best possible talent to the public service is indispensable to its long-term capacity to serve Canadians with excellence. Between replacing retirees and responding to increased demands in such areas as security and health, approximately 12,000 to 15,000 new employees have been recruited each year since 2000.

The Canada School of Public Service contributes to public service renewal by seeking ways to ensure that the public service develops strong leaders, capable of achieving results for Canadians. In turn, the Canada Public Service Agency strives to modernize and foster continuing excellence in people management and leadership across the federal government. The Public Service Commission of Canada, for its part, is responsible for safeguarding the integrity of staffing in the public service and the political impartiality of public service employees.

In addition, several departments and agencies address labour relations issues, including the Public Service Labour Relations Board, the RCMP External Review Committee, the Canadian Forces Grievance Board, and the Public Service Staffing Tribunal.

### Support for effective and efficient management and accountability

Ensuring that Canadians are served in a responsive, efficient, and consistent manner demands that the government be well managed and has the capacity to develop and deliver innovative solutions to the complex problems of the 21st century. The government must continually work to leverage information and manage resources and relationships in ways that deliver results for Canadians. In turn, the government must be accountable to Parliament and citizens and demonstrate that its programs and expenditures are achieving public value in an efficient and effective manner.

### Did you know?

In 2007–08, the government continued to implement the new Expenditure Management System—the framework for the development and implementation of spending plans and priorities within the limits established by the budget—through the ongoing review of departmental spending over a four-year cycle. This ensures that federal departments and agencies:

- manage for results by establishing clear responsibilities for departments to better define the expected outcomes and actual performance of new and existing programs;
- conduct decision making for results by ensuring that all new programs are fully and effectively integrated with existing programs by reviewing all spending to ensure efficiency, effectiveness, and ongoing value-for-money; and
- report for results by improving the quality of departmental and government-wide reporting to Parliament.

The Treasury Board completed its assessment of strategic reviews for 2007–08. In this initial review, ministers examined 17 federal departments and agencies with spending amounting to \$13.6 billion, or about 15 per cent of total direct program spending. Through these reviews, organizations identified expenditures totalling \$386 million per year that were lower-priority, lower-performing, or no longer needed. The savings realized are being directed to fund new initiatives in these organizations and other priorities.

Source: Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, 2007–08

Effective stewardship safeguards the public trust by ensuring that the government carries out its work according to high standards of accountability, transparency, prudence, integrity, consistency, and fairness. Public Works and Government Services Canada plays a significant role in the stewardship of government assets, including physical infrastructure and such programs as public service pay and pensions.

The Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat also supports stewardship and accountability by performing three key central agency functions:

- an oversight role, which includes setting policies and standards, monitoring, and reporting on overall management and budgetary performance within government;
- an enabling role, which helps departments and agencies improve management performance across government; and
- a leadership role, which, in leading by example, advances an integrated management agenda.

Other organizations that contribute to public sector management and accountability include the Privy Council Office, the Canada Public Service Agency, the Department of Justice Canada, Library and Archives Canada, and the Department of Finance Canada.

### **Did you know?**

The Management Accountability Framework (MAF), developed in 2003, outlines a vision of good management for the public service. The MAF defines the expectations of senior public service managers and the necessary conditions to ensure that the government is well-managed and promotes management excellence.

Each year, the management performance of federal departments and agencies is assessed by the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat to identify management strengths and weaknesses in individual organizations and ultimately government-wide. The results of those assessments lead to the development of improvement action plans to ensure effective management and the delivery of results to Canadians.

The latest round of assessments of 54 federal organizations conducted in 2007 showed stronger management performance from the previous round of assessments.

Source: Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, 2007–08

### Effective and efficient client-focussed services and internal operations through service transformation

Improving service delivery to citizens has been a cornerstone of many modern management reforms in the public sector. Canada's federal government has been a world leader in pursuing client-centred initiatives that improve access to services, program outcomes, and delivery efficiency. The key to client-centred service is a government that has the capacity, knowledge, and competency to respond to the needs of the Canadian public and that delivers results in a fair and timely manner through the right combination of readily available services.

Public Works and Government Services Canada supports the daily operations of more than 100 federal departments and agencies and provides innovative common services to the government, including the following:

- purchasing goods and services on behalf of the government—everything from vehicles to office supplies to military uniforms;
- banking, which also involves making payments for and receiving payments to the Government of Canada, and preparing the Public Accounts of Canada through the Receiver General;
- office accommodations for public service employees across Canada;
- management of national heritage properties, such as the Parliament buildings in Ottawa; and
- information technology, telecommunications, translation, auditing, and many other important services.

In 2007–08, the Canada Revenue Agency introduced significant operational efficiencies in the administration of corporate taxes through the *Strengthening Business through a Simpler Tax System Act, 2007*, which allows the Agency to begin administering Ontario corporate taxes for taxation years ending after 2008. Through the Act, the Canada

Revenue Agency will administer both provincial and federal taxes collected from Ontario businesses, as it already does in most other provinces and territories. Companies of all sizes will benefit from a single tax return, a single tax collector, and one set of income tax rules. Ontario businesses estimate savings of up to \$100 million per year in administrative costs. This harmonization not only provides for better service to Ontario businesses but reflects more efficient government operations through federal-provincial collaboration.

### Service transformation initiatives

Service transformation fundamentally changes how government services are designed and delivered within its organizations. It enhances internal operations so that public service employees can carry out their duties more efficiently and effectively, resulting in improved delivery of services to Canadians and businesses. Service transformation initiatives are typically devised to make service more client-focussed, increase service satisfaction, improve administrative and operational efficiency, and achieve better program outcomes—results that demonstrate value-for-money.

#### Did you know?

In 2007–08, Service Canada invested \$1.9 billion in a trust account to deliver Common Experience Payments, on behalf of Indian Residential Schools Resolution Canada, to compensate former students and recognize the impact of having lived at an Indian Residential School. This was done as part of the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement, an out-of-court settlement reached through consensus among the Government of Canada, legal counsel for former students, the churches, the Assembly of First Nations, and other Aboriginal organizations.

Source: Human Resources and Social Development Canada, 2007–08



Service Canada not only delivers numerous federal government services, including benefit payments, the issuance of social insurance numbers and passport applications, and the posting of job ads, but also seeks to improve service delivery procedures. For example, Service Canada provides clients with comprehensive information on and access to programs, services, and benefits administered by other federal organizations, with choice in the ways those services can be accessed, and with respectful and responsive individual service.

Each year, by using its technology to deliver tax-related programs and services on behalf of provincial, territorial, and federal government departments, the Canada Revenue Agency reduces administrative and processing duplication, which helps reduce the overall cost of government services. The Agency also enhances convenience for Canadians by providing electronic access to multiple tax-related programs and services. For example, improvements made in 2007 to the My Business Account portal on its website earned the Agency a national award from the Government Technology Exhibition and Conference for better serving the needs of business owners.

Public Works and Government Services Canada has been leading key transformation initiatives in the areas of real property, procurement, and shared information technology services. Such initiatives target critical areas of the government's operational infrastructure, help improve the ways in which departments and agencies deliver their services to Canadians, and ensure quality services are delivered quickly, intelligently, and economically.

## Greening of government operations

The government has made the greening of government operations and of construction priorities, ensuring that new and existing office buildings are 30 per cent more energy efficient than the *Model National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings*.

## Did you know?

In an effort to foster a healthy environment for Canadians, Public Works and Government Services Canada continually strives to reduce the environmental footprint of its buildings. New construction creates opportunities, from the outset, to design buildings that are environmentally friendly.

The Jean Canfield Government of Canada Building, located in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, is the first building constructed to meet the highest environmental standards. Key features and technologies of this four-storey federal office building include a reflective roof, which decreases heat, captures natural light, and recycles rainwater, thus reducing water consumption. Additionally, the building has a solar-powered generator on the roof—the largest building-mounted one in the country.

The building was fashioned to standards established by the Canada Green Building Council and is expected to release an estimated 146 fewer tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions than comparably sized buildings that do not conform to the Council's standards.

All new construction undertaken by Public Works and Government Services Canada will aim to meet these same environmental standards.

Source: Public Works and Government Services Canada, 2007–08



### Did you know?

Following several years of public engagement—approximately 620 technical studies, 100,000 volunteer hours, and over 1,000 public meetings—Public Works and Government Services Canada became the federal lead for the restoration of the Tar Ponds and Coke Ovens hazardous waste sites in Sydney, Nova Scotia. (Coke Ovens is one of Canada's largest hazardous waste sites.)

Cleanup began in the spring of 2007 and involved solidifying and stabilizing contaminated soils, followed by containment and capping of the sites. The sites are being restored and landscaped to reflect their natural surroundings, and it is expected that Coke Ovens and the Tar Ponds will be remediated by 2010 and 2014, respectively.

In addition to fostering a clean and healthy environment for Canadians, the restoration provides socio-economic assistance to Cape Breton First Nations. Because the restoration has developed into a \$6 million preventative work project, it will increase the labour skills and business capacity of First Nations companies.

Source: Public Works and Government Services Canada, 2007–08

### Legal services to support government operations

To support the ongoing operations of government, the Department of Justice Canada provides legal advice, drafts legislation, and prepares legal documents for federal government departments and agencies. The Department also litigates civil cases and works to ensure that the national legal framework reflects both Canada's linguistic duality and its common and civil law traditions.

During 2007–08, the Department of Justice Canada supported the government in pursuing a comprehensive legislative agenda, resulting in the tabling of 63 bills in the House of Commons and the publication of 474 regulations in the *Canada Gazette*. The Department also provided legal policy advice on a broad range of files related to such diverse subjects as protecting Canadian sovereignty, enhancing border security, protecting the integrity of the food supply chain, and the implications of spending and taxation measures. As well, the Department successfully represented the Crown's interests in several major court cases representing significant potential liabilities to the Government of Canada valued in the billions of dollars.

### Support for justice and legal programming

Canadians have access to a fair and independent judicial system through the activities and services of various federal organizations. Foremost among them is the Department of Justice Canada, which seeks to protect the integrity of the Canadian legal framework by upholding the laws that define the rights of Canadians, keep Canadians safe, and regulate the economy. In support of access to justice, the Department contributed \$119.8 million in funding to assist the provinces and territories in the delivery of their criminal legal aid programs.

As the final court of appeal, the Supreme Court of Canada processes hearings and makes decisions on legal matters for Canadian citizens and residents. It serves Canadians by leading the development of common and civil law through

its decisions on questions of public importance. The Supreme Court of Canada also ensures that citizens, the media, and members of the legal community have access to information about the workings and decisions of the Court. In 2007, a total of 618 cases were filed with the Supreme Court of Canada, which represents a nearly 20-per-cent increase over the number of cases filed in 2006 (513).

In addition, the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs helps ensure an independent and efficient federal judiciary, while the Courts Administration Service ensures that the public has effective, timely, and fair access to the litigation processes of the Federal Court of Appeal, the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada, and the Tax Court of Canada.

### Support for Parliament and the Governor General of Canada

Each year, funds are appropriated to support the work of Canada's Parliament, which consists of the Queen (the Head of State), represented by the Governor General, the appointed Senate, and the elected House of Commons. These funds provide Senators and parliamentarians with administrative and professional assistance to support them in performing their legislative, representative, and oversight roles and responsibilities.

The Senate Administration and the House of Commons Administration are responsible for the following:

- procedural and legal services for legislative and committee work;
- administrative services;
- precinct services, including security, architectural planning, and building support and maintenance; and
- the Library of Parliament, which responds to daily requests for information and reference services from offices of members of Parliament, parliamentary committees and associations, and parliamentary officials. In 2007–08, the Library of Parliament responded to over 50,000 requests for information and distributed almost 300,000 documents to citizens.

Parliamentarians are also supported in their work by Agents of Parliament, such as the Auditor General of Canada, the Chief Electoral Officer, the Official Languages Commissioner, the Privacy Commissioner, the Access to Information Commissioner, and the Public Sector Integrity Commissioner.

#### Did you know?

The *Public Servants Disclosure Protection Act*, Public Sector Integrity Canada, and the position of Public Sector Integrity Commissioner came into existence in 2007, as an extension of the *Federal Accountability Act*, which provides protection for public service employees who disclose government wrongdoing.

The Integrity Commissioner and Public Sector Integrity Canada, mandated by the *Public Servants Disclosure Protection Act*, provide a means and mechanism for public service employees to make disclosures concerning potential wrongdoing in their workplace and to be protected from reprisal for making such disclosures.

Source: Public Sector Integrity Canada, 2007–08





### Collection and dissemination of information

In Canada, providing statistics is a constitutional responsibility of the federal government. As Canada's central statistical agency, Statistics Canada collects, compiles, analyzes, and publishes statistical information on the economic, social, and general conditions of the country and its citizens for the whole of Canada and each of the provinces. The statistical information provided by Statistics Canada is used for many purposes, such as economic analysis, fiscal policy development, electoral boundary development, and assessment of the effectiveness of the health and judicial systems.

These activities ensure that Canadians and their elected representatives are provided with objective information on the evolution of the Canadian economy, society, and environment. Data provided by Statistics Canada are also used by businesses, unions, and non-profit organizations to make informed decisions.

Record keeping is a keystone of accountability to citizens and improving its effectiveness ensures that records, whether paper or electronic, with business or archival value are kept and made readily available to Canadians. Library and Archives Canada is responsible for providing advice and guidance to departments and agencies on the management of records and is authorized to control the disposition of records within government institutions.

### Did you know?

Library and Archives Canada began a pilot project, the Clearing the Path initiative, to help government departments and agencies identify records without business or archival value and dispose of them. The target in the first year of the project was to identify approximately 1.5 km of disposable records. In its first five months, the team responsible for the initiative identified more than 5 km for disposal out of approximately 50 km of non-archival records in Library and Archives Canada's collection storage facilities, which represents 10 per cent of the total of textual documents actually stored in the vaults of its Preservation Centre. Besides freeing up valuable space, the initiative resulted in the increased accessibility for all Canadians to records deemed truly archival.

Source: Library and Archives Canada, 2007–08

